

My fair tribunal should find that Mr. Allen's course had been otherwise than for the protection of the people, when I should feel it my duty to ask for his resignation. It is significant that although each one of the banks affected had a right to ask the Supreme Court for a review of the Commissioner's act in closing the banks, not one of them has seen fit to ask for such review."

FRANCE COUNSELS TURKS TO ACCEPT ARMISTICE OFFER

(Continued from Page 1)

British, however, are still hopeful that the basis of actual peace shall be settled.

M. Poincaré agreed with the British armistice proposal without demur.

The following is the plan drawn up:

The cessation of hostilities being assured and the installation of international military commissions along the lines being completed, the Allies will establish a commission of evacuation which will finish its task in three or four months. The commission will be composed of representatives of the Allies and the Turkish government.

Now obviously the danger is that the Turks will insist on a retirement of the troops from Asia Minor at once and insist on a statement of final terms. Delay for them will break the enthusiastic forward movement, which they pretend to have acquired. It should be added that any exchange of views is in no way binding.

Lord Curzon advocated a special political régime under the authority of the Sultan to protect the Greek inhabitants of Smyrna, whereas the French urge the protection of minorities by the intervention of the League of Nations.

Signor Schanzer, the Italian delegate, asks for the establishment of an Italian economic zone according to the tripartite accord. According to the general view, Turkey will refuse to acknowledge such a zone.

'GAG RULE' ADOPTED FOR CONSIDERATION OF BONUS MEASURE

(Continued from Page 1)

the Congressional Record during the next 10 days.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (special)—Bent on passage of the soldier bonus bill before adjournment today, the House of Representatives began consideration of the measure shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Last minute estimates made as the House convened conceded the opposition to the legislation not more than 75 votes, these coming for the most part from the New England states and the northwestern section of the country.

With all galleries packed for half an hour before the time set for convening, save only that assigned to the Chief Executive, which was conspicuously unoccupied, Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, took up the gavel at exactly 11 o'clock.

Following the convention, Representative P. P. Campbell, chairman of the Rules Committee, was recognized to present the resolution carrying the "gag rule."

An attempt to check the rule was promptly made by Representative F. J. Garrett of Tennessee, acting minority leader, who declared it was designed solely for the purpose of preventing the House from considering the bonus bill. He made the point of order against the bill that it was not privileged and should be considered on the regular suspension day two weeks hence.

Mr. Garrett overruled.

Mr. Campbell replied that he "was not engaging in the sort of quibbling the minority has been indulging in, as indicated in the character of the minority report," which described the bill as a "gold brick." He contended

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Horticultural Society, spring exhibit of flowering plants, lectures, Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington avenues.

New England Street Railway Club, dinner, addresses by Governor Cox, Mayor Currier, Assistant Attorney-General John W. C. Crim of Washington, and Guy E. Tripp of New York; Copley Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Public Library, lecture by Charles Theodore Carruth, art critic of Cambridge, on "Michelangelo: Sculptor, Painter, Poet," including detailed survey of his frescoes in the Sistine Chapel; 8.

Associated Veterans Societies of New England, meeting; South Amherst, 7:30.

Girls City Club, lecture by Dr. Lily Buehner of Boston on "The New City of Girls Town: Social and Political Questions"; 8 Newbury Street, 8.

Boston League of Women Voters, annual meeting, dinner, music, and dramatics; Loring and Chipman Halls, Tremont Temple, 8:30.

Newton Community Club, annual dramatics; Playhouse Hall, West Newton, 8.

Lowell Institute Lecture, T. R. Glover, fellow of St. John's College and public orator in the University of Cambridge, England, "Early History of the Telephone"; Huntington Hall, 481 Boylston Street, 8.

New England Conservatory, dramatics, benefit T. W. C. A. chapter of the conservatory; Rialto Hall, 8.

Harvard Union, address on Sir James Barrie and readings from his works and those of John Mansfield, by Prof. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard; Algonquin Graduate School of Education of Harvard, 8; lecture by Sherwood Eddy, author and Y. M. C. A. worker of New York, on "The Challenge of the Present World Situation," auspices Student Liberal Club of Harvard, 8.

Business Women's Club of Boston, dinner and entertainment; 144 Bowdoin Street, 8.

Boston City Club, concert by the Plerian Solatity Orchestra of Harvard University, 8.

National Association of Cost Accountants, Boston chapter, meeting; Parker House, 7:30.

Waltham Women's Club, stereoscopic lecture by Harriet Chalmers Adams, author and member of Royal Geographic Society of England and Belgium, on "Andean Adventure"; Ashbury Temple, Waltham, 8.

Back Bay Post, American Legion, entertainment; 304 Massachusetts Avenue, 8.

Business School Club, Harvard University, lecture by A. B. Dick, manufacturer of Framingham, on "Some Practical Aspects of Cost Accounting and Its Effect on Business Men"; Harvard Union, 7:30.

Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity, meeting; State Dining Room of Copley Plaza Hotel, 8.

M. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, public rehearsal of the Union Orchestra, 8.

MR. MERRICK SAYS BOARD SAVED PEOPLE \$8,030,000

Pleads for Year's Continuance of Commission on Necessaries of Life Before Legislative Committee

Emphasizing the value of a commission that will be a fact-finding body, and as such, place their findings before the people for decision by public sentiment, Frank W. Merrick, of the United Improvement Association, appeared today before the legislative committee on Ways and Means of the House to urge the extension of the time of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life one year.

"The trend of economical and industrial conditions is in favor of the agricultural states and against the industrial states, especially against Massachusetts," asserted Mr. Merrick. "It is growing harder for us to maintain our accustomed degree of comfort and prosperity. The cost of energy and freight that built up our industries will not suffice to hold them. We must neglect no means to counteract the forces working against us."

MR. GOMPERS PLEDGES LABOR'S AID TO MINERS

(Continued from Page 1)

conciliatory and that while no special effort was being made to reach a settlement before the miners' walkout becomes effective on April 1, negotiations were progressing as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. Mr. Lewis confirmed this latter report.

When the arbitration committee of the anthracite miners and representatives of the operators met at the Union League Club today, the consensus was that their work was an eleven-hour attempt to avert the walkout. It was admitted that upon the result of this conference would depend whether 200,000 anthracite workers would join with the bituminous workers, about 400,000 strong, and quit work on April 1. Late this afternoon the subcommittee will adjourn for several days, or until such time as Mr. Lewis and the three anthracite district presidents can get back here from the strike-meeting at Cleveland, which is to assemble tomorrow.

The subcommittee went into session at noon, two hours earlier than yesterday, and it was said that the negotiations would continue until 5 p. m., at which time Mr. Lewis and his colleagues would have to leave for Ohio. It was believed that the conferees would endeavor today to outline some definite path to a settlement in order that the miners' meeting in Cleveland tomorrow could better appraise the progress of the parley in New York.

The break between the two men, who have their homes at Springfield, Illinois' capital, has been of long standing, longer than before the Howat controversy. It flared up on the handling of the Howat rebellion against the Kansas Industrial Court Law and came sharply to public attention at the last meeting of the miners' convention at Indianapolis, when the opposition to Mr. Lewis threatened for a time to overrule him. The Howat case was in some manner used by the Lewis opposition as a handle against him, but it was a defective case and failed.

Labor men conversant with the situation in the soft coal mining industry in this section minimize the public's alarm at the prospect of cessation of work on April 1. The mining business is different from that of running a factory. Closing of mines with consequent stoppage of work is so frequent in the Illinois fields, for instance, that a miners' union will often move bodily to another point where employment is to be had. Transfer of miners' unions are common. Danger is anticipated in the bitterness of a long-drawn-out strike.

NEW ENGLAND COAL DEALERS OPTIMISTIC OVER SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and use every authorized means to prevent the theft of coal."

Prediction of a lower price per ton to the consumer as a result of the impending strike, and assurances that enough anthracite is on hand to preclude the possibility of immediate hardship were made by many dealers. It was asked also to cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of remedial legislation that will benefit dealer and consumer.

While the coal strike was the transcendent topic in the informal discussions among the dealers, it was not dealt with extensively in the papers and addresses at the convention sessions. Rather the dealers took opportunity to indulge in an open sort of way in solving some of the more ordinary problems that arise in the course of the day's business routine. They also took advantage of the chance to inspect working models of the latest types of coal handling machinery that are a part of the convention displays.

There is an indication that the coal dealers are as much perplexed over prevailing conditions and the situation that may confront them as a result of the threatened strike as is the public at large. Certainly in the opinion of the officers the circumstances are different than any they have ever faced before.

In discussing the impending strike, prices and prospects of a shortage of coal, W. A. Clark of Northampton, president of the association, said: "Heretofore when a strike has occurred, the dealer was always sure that the price of coal was going to rise, and he knew he would not suffer by laying in a stock in advance. Today we know that the ultimate effect of this trouble will be a drop in the price of coal and that whatever the dealer puts in at present prices he is likely to assume a loss on. If the strike is settled quickly he is sure to lose. If it drags out he will come through all right."

"If this strike lasts only 60 days, there is, in my opinion, no reason for any anthracite coal shortage in the next 12 months. I think the operators can produce enough coal in 10 months to meet the needs of the anthracite burning districts. But if it continues beyond that time limit, for every day that the strike lasts after June 1 we will have a shortage of

would also show that some of the increased costs of living, against which we protest are due to abnormal conditions arising from the waste and destruction of the war and some are due to causes that we can correct."

Saved \$8,030,000

"The Commission on the Necessaries of Life is such a fact finding commission. It has been doing fine work and we believe it is recognized by all parties, as being absolutely fair and disinterested in its findings. Its work has been a great help in steady and reducing unfair prices. It tends to compel the reduction of distribution costs of staple necessities and the elimination of unnecessary handling, and the cutting out of those middlemen, who do not return fair service for the profit they draw down. The commission acts as a bumper between people who have a grievance. It gives a chance to talk it over and generally that leads to agreement."

"The data as to wages and production costs, which the commission has gathered in its investigations is proving to be of great assistance, both to employees and employers in arriving at fair adjustments of wages and conditions of work. Aside from any financial consideration, the psychological effect of allowing discontent and irritation has a most important bearing upon our social conditions, and industrial efficiency."

"We realize that all propositions to spend the public funds must answer the question: 'Does it pay?' To help answer that question, let us look at 'the three items'."

"During the past year the commission has adjusted 5521 rent cases. By any other means at their disposal, these adjustments would have averaged to cost the interested parties \$10 each, \$55,210."

"There are used daily 750,000 quarts of milk in the metropolitan district. The activities of the commission have caused a reduction of 2 cents per quart. This amount for the year would be \$4,750,000. The saving has been state-wide, but this one item is sufficient."

"Of the 5,000,000 tons of coal used in this State, a conservative estimate of the reduction in price, due to the work of the commission is \$50 per ton, \$250,000."

"Omitting all consideration of the saving to consumers in eggs, ice, meat and all other necessities, the account stands to the credit of the commission, \$8,030,000."

"Expense, as per the proposed bill is \$20,000. Do you not think that a saving of \$8,030,000 justified an investment by the State of \$20,000?"

"We are convinced that the coming two years will be very trying years. We shall need all possible help to get through them without serious disturbance and we feel that it would be a grave mistake to deprive the people of this fact finding tribunal, upon which they have come to place so much dependence."

Others Praise Commission

Representative William H. Hearn appeared for the Committee on State Administration, which reported the bill originally, declaring that the need of the commission had been demonstrated to his committee. J. Frank O'Hare, former Representative, strongly endorsed the commission, as did Mrs. Ida N. Hebard, president of the Housekeepers' League.

Rep. James T. Bagshaw of the committee said that the commission had been unable to keep down the cost of sugar. The committee called for Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, who had been in the room but had not spoken. Mr. Hultman said that if he had been in power at the time, sugar would not have sold at 25 cents a pound. He described conditions in other commodities, adding that the public is the victim of profiteering because it does not know the situation.

WATERTOWN CHAPTER TO BE CONSTITUTED

Watertown Royal Arch Chapter of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts will be constituted at the Masonic Apartments in Watertown this evening. Dispensation was granted for this new Masonic lodge in May, 1921. The constitution of the lodge will be followed by the installation of the officers. Harry W. Twigg will be high priest, Willie W. Norcross, king, and Arthur P. Coombs, scribe. The lodge starts with a membership of about 90.

The lodge will be constituted by the grand high priest and officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts. These are Curtis Chase, grand high priest; Martin J. Pleschinger, deputy grand high priest; Dwight M. Billings, grand king; Arthur Twitchell, grand scribe; Eugene A. Holton, grand treasurer, and Frederick T. Coome, grand secretary. A large number of prominent Royal Arch Masons will be present from all over the State. After constitution of the lodge, at 5 p. m. there will be dinner to which the ladies are invited and the evening meeting will be public. Representative George H. Dale, secretary of the newly-constituted lodge is in charge of the arrangements.

COMING
AMERICA'S SECOND
HOME BEAUTIFUL
EXPOSITION
April 15 to 29, 1922
Reserve Space NOW
Personal direction Chester I. Campbell
5 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

WATCH and JEWELRY Repairing Highest Quality REAGAN-KIPP CO. 162 Tremont St., Boston

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

WARNER SUIT TRIAL DRAWING TO CLOSE

Closing Arguments Completed
This Afternoon and Case
Is Sent to Jury

TAUNTON, March 23 (Special)—Joseph E. Warner's suit against Plaintiff-Alvan T. Fuller against Mr. Warner asks \$100,000 damages because of alleged slander in Mr. Fuller's attacks on him during the political campaign of 1920, went to the jury this afternoon. This forenoon was occupied by the closing argument of John L. Hall, counsel for Mr. Warner, and at 12:10 Judge Nelson P. Brown began his charge to the jury.

The crowd in the courtroom has been great and three policemen are on duty outside the room and the courthouse to keep away those who cannot find room inside. As was the case yesterday, a large part of the spectators are women, who follow with keen interest the argument and stay throughout the day. The doors of the courtroom were opened at 7:30 this morning, and there were even then persons waiting to gain a seat.

Mr. Hall's argument has been devoted to convincing the jury that the question of a law partnership between Mr. Warner and Harold H. Hathaway is of secondary importance though he denies that there was a partnership. Mr. Fuller has sought in the trial to show that he was justified in charging Mr. Warner with a partnership which allowed Mr. Hathaway, an attorney for corporations interested in legislation, as his partner to receive pay for appearing before legislative committees appointed by Mr. Warner as speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He has tried to prove that there was such a partnership. According to Mr. Hall, the question to be decided is whether Mr. Warner at all personally profited in a dishonorable way through his legislative office and connection, and this, he argued, has not been shown by Mr. Fuller. He asks the jury to award the full amount of damages claimed, \$100,000, because of injury to Mr. Warner's reputation and feelings by a wealthy man; he has not attempted to show that Mr. Warner was financially damaged by the charges.

Mr. Fuller's motive, Mr. Hall told the jury, was to destroy Mr. Warner as a political candidate, opposing him for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, who could not be defeated in a fair way. "He saw that he must eliminate Mr. Warner," said Mr. Hall. "Fuller's life long had been a salesman. In the campaign he decided that he could sell himself to the Massachusetts public as he had sold motor cars. He had money, a high place as a member of Congress from Malden, and control of the sale of two makes of motor cars. He realized that he had a strong competitor and that he must ruin the goods of his competitor."

In his speech referring to "Alf Baba and the forty thieves," at New Bedford, Mr. Fuller meant, Mr. Hall asserted, in part at least to make himself Lieutenant-Governor through publishing to the world that Mr. Warner was "a crook." He had charged Mr. Warner with taking public money and using his high office as speaker to enrich himself through illicit gains made through division of fees. There was slander in this speech, Mr. Hall argued, and libel in the letters which Mr. Fuller sent out to the automobile trade.

Mr. Warner's use of an office jointly for many years with Mr. Hathaway did not constitute a partnership, Mr. Hall said, for in a partnership receipts as well as expenses were shared jointly. Much had been made out of Mr. Warner's admissions that he did not keep a check or individual cash book or check book for his law business, but there was no evidence that Mr. Hathaway did not have such books for the business of the office.

For six out of the ten years handled by Mr. Hathaway had the name of Mr. Warner appeared; in only one case had Mr. Warner signed "Hathaway & Warner," when he was in a hurry. There was nothing, Mr. Hall argued, to prove that the two lawyers had shared fees.

The sign alleged by Mr. Fuller to

have been on the building in which Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Warner had their office and to have borne the name "Hathaway & Warner" until Mr. Fuller had it photographed, when it disappeared, evidently was taken down by some zealous friend of Mr. Warner. Mr. Hall said: Mr. Warner had wanted to take it down months before. Discussing the check for \$400, said to have been made out by Edward Carr to "Hathaway & Warner," at Mr. Warner's request, Mr. Hall said the endorsement of the check by Mr. Hathaway personally after it had been indorsed "Hathaway & Warner" showed there was no partnership. Mr. Warner at that time, Mr. Hall said, was dealing with "big things," the affairs of the State of Massachusetts, and he should not be expected to remember details of small transactions.

Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON What's New?



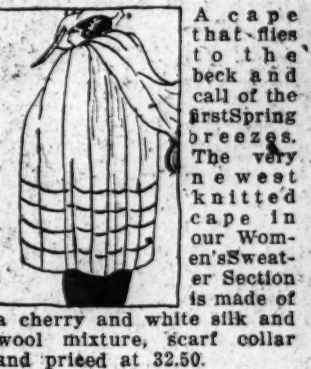
Capes, Capes, now it's a Blouse-with-a-cape, shown for the first time in Boston in our Women's Waist Section. The model sketched is of jade green Krepe-knit and white crepe de chine. Priced at 15.50. Another attractive model is of a black and white combination.



The Sportswoman's delight! That's just what this handsome scarf really is. It is the loveliest hand-made silk and wool scarf you ever set your eyes on. Price 18.50, and comes in rich Bulgarian colorings. Other all-wool scarfs from 2.50 to 9.50.

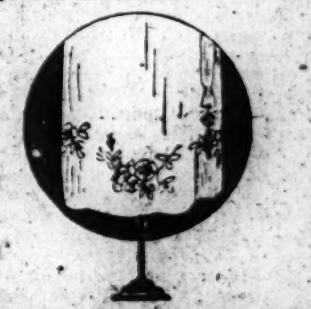
Giddyap, Giddyap, Whoa! Into the whirl of sport! Fashion's speediest outfit, a little Jockey red mohair sweater. Its first stop is in our women's Sweater Section, and sells for 12.50. A vivid border of fibre silk roman stripe makes this sweater even more irresistible.

Another sweater—this one is called the butterfly sweater. This exquisite heavy organzine silk creation can be had in orange, orchid or gray for 60.00. Two beautiful hand-embroidered butterflies give it its name.



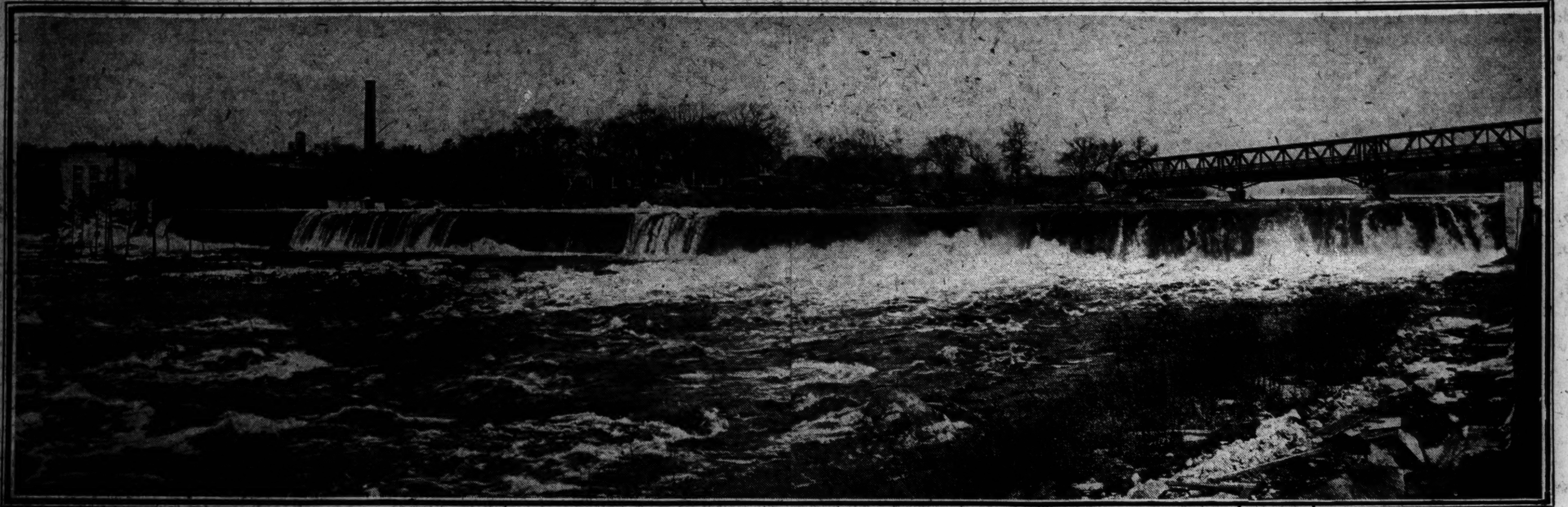
A cape that flies to the back and calls of the Spring breeze. The very newest knitted cape in our Women's Sweater Section is made of a cherry and white silk and wool mixture, scarf collar and priced at 32.50.

Wouldn't you like to have your favorite flower painted on a heavy crepe de chine separate skirt? This beautiful hand-painted skirt, which is selling in our Misses' Section for 33.50, is quite a novel idea.



Shirts and Underwear
MADE TO ORDER
Select Line of Haberdashery
HOWE & HOWE
Established 1868
71 BECONFIELD STREET, BOSTON
Telephone F. H. 3022

Water Power Development Projects in State of New Hampshire Being Pushed



Concord, N. H.
(Special Correspondence)

MORE projects for the development of water power are in process of construction in New Hampshire than at any other time in the history of the state. The two most important are the Amoskeag Falls dam on the Merrimack River at Manchester and the Wheeler Reservoir dam on the Spicket River at Salem.

Both of these projects will be completed this spring and five or six others are to be started in various parts of the state. As soon as practicable, the State Public Service Commission will issue the necessary permits for these proposed developments.

The Amoskeag dam, a concrete structure, is situated at Amoskeag Falls, just above the textile mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The dam itself is practically completed and water has been running over it since early in March. It is really a redevelopment of the Merrimack River and increases the power supplied by the old Amoskeag dam so that all the water of the Merrimack River for a large part of the year is to be utilized.

The old water power plant, with two miles of canals and a multiplicity of small water wheels, is so far lacking in modern efficiency that it will be used in the future only for surplus water which would otherwise go to waste.

Old Wheels Still in Use

The old water wheels, however, and the old dam will continue to be used for several years to perhaps 25 per cent of capacity. The new plant is designed to use approximately 5100 second feet of water. The dam itself is built of 16,000 cubic yards of mass concrete and 4000 yards of rock excavation. The power station nearby, which is in process of construction, is made of 25,000 cubic yards of mass concrete and 8000 yards of rock excavation, 400 tons of steel reinforcement, and 100 tons of structural steel.

The superstructure on the foundation of the power station has a volume in the building of 670,000 cubic feet, and no less than 100 tons of structural steel is being used in its construction. The plant, when completed, will develop 22,600 horsepower and operate three large water wheels with room for another. The dam has an elevation of 70 feet and is built with a tunnel, which will be used both as a means of inspection from time to time and also as a conduit for wires.

The hydraulic equipment of the power plant will include three I. P. Morris turbines of 7500 horsepower each and three 65,000-foot-pound Woodward governors with a central pumping equipment. There will be nine great water gates with steel stems, each gate being 10 by 20 feet, and there will be nine gate hoists, one for each gate, and each hoist will be motor-driven and have a capacity of 60,000 pounds.

The electric equipment will include three generators and three 300-kilowatt motor-driven exciters. The new dam has two feet of flash boards to hold the water under different conditions of the river, and the water can be retained when necessary by spillways in the present canal. No figures have been given out of the cost of this development, but it is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

The Wheeler Reservoir

The Wheeler Reservoir with dam and dikes is being built by the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass., on the Spicket River at Salem, N. H. The object of this development is the storage of water to help insure an adequate supply of water for the use of the mills at Lawrence, which are situated several miles below on this river. The reservoir when completed will extend from Wheeler's Mill, which was burned a number of years ago, to North Salem, N. H., and will have a drainage area of 25 square miles.

The level of the permanent spillway of the main dam will be 160 feet above the level of the sea, and the capacity of the reservoir at an elevation of 160 feet will be about 1,000,000,000 gallons. The dam will be completed so that one-foot flash boards can be carried if desired, which will increase the capacity of the reservoir to a total of about 1,100,000,000 gallons. The area of the reservoir at its highest elevation will be about 270 acres.

Top—New Amoskeag Dam at Manchester, N. H. Lower Left—Salem Dam for Reservoir of Lawrence Mills. Lower Right—One of Dikes for Salem Reservoir

The construction now in progress consists of a main dam and two dikes at low places in the watershed. It has been necessary to discontinue a portion of the highway from Salem north and to raise other portions of the highway several hundred feet. The main dam is 750 feet long and includes a spillway 100 feet long and a bulkhead section 380 feet long, all of concrete.

The bulkhead section is 53 feet above the river bed and in it is to be a gate house through which run three 48-inch steel pipes set in the concrete of the dam, each pipe arranged with a 48-inch circular sluice gate with gate control and lift in the gate house at the top of the dam. One of these pipes is intended for power use of the water and is to be arranged so that it can be later extended down stream to a suitable power house location. The other two pipes are intended for use in releasing water from the reservoir.

The dikes are made of earth fill, one of them with a concrete core wall and 530 feet long. One dike is 31 feet above the present surface and the other 40 feet.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS METHODS DESCRIBED

AMHERST, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—Four-fifths of the business men of this country today are in more or less serious financial difficulty because they have failed to operate their enterprises on the basis of the economic background. Dean Donham of the Harvard School of Business Administration, declared in a talk on business school methods before about 60 Amherst College students at Williston Hall last evening. Dean Donham praised the training of the liberal college as the best foundation on which a business man can build. "But it graduates a student with no immediate product for which there is a satisfactory market value. It is the task of business schools to give this training a market value by a comprehensive course in business methods. Such a course could be given for one industry within the industry, but it is not given, and could only be given by making teachers out of the executives. Our job is to save time for our men. They are not ready for executive positions when they graduate, for they lack the technique of a particular industry. But they have the comprehensive understanding of the relations of industries to each other and to economies that no single industrial apprenticeship could give."

FLOWER EXHIBITION TO OPEN IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23—Thousands of roses, carnation blooms, hardy shrubs and other flowers will be given away at the national flower show to be held in Indianapolis March 25 to April 2. It has been announced. Special days for the show have been announced as follows: March 25, Chamber of Commerce Day; March 26, Women's Day; March 27, Chicago Day; March 28, Madison Day; March 29, Cleveland Day; March 30, Indiana Day; March 31, Patriotic Day; April 1, Men Club Day.

BRANDEGEE RESERVATION SEEN AS MENACE TO PACT

Senator Pomerene Apprehends Japan May Reject Treaty Unless It Is a Definite Alliance

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 22—As debate on the four-power treaty, with an evening session of the Senate, tonight is tapering to its finish, the first hints fall that other signatory powers may reject the treaty if the United States amends it. Direct intimations to that effect came today from one of the treaty's warmest supporters, Senator Pomerene (D., of Ohio). He told the Senate there was the possibility Japan might reject the treaty if it was "devitalized" by the Brandegee "non-alliance" reservation.

It is known to the correspondent that Senator Pomerene's apprehension is widely cherished in the Republican pro-treaty ranks. Nevertheless, final warning comes from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, that ratification, to be voted on at noon on Friday, now is entirely dependent upon the passage beforehand of the Brandegee reservation.

Except for Senator Lodge's insistence that the treaty is in danger of rejection without the reservation, there would be a considerable sentiment against the reservation's adoption on both Republican and Democratic pro-treaty sides. President Harding does not like it. He believes it wholly unnecessary. He sanctions it only because of representations that without it the treaty is lost. Three Republican irreconcilable votes, for the treaty with the reservation, will be cast against the pact without it. They are said to be the votes of Senator Brandegee himself, author of the reservation, and his fellow "bitter-enders" of Versailles—flight days, Messrs. Moses and McCormick. Senator Pomerene, one of Senator Oscar W. Underwood's handful of supporters on the minority side, declared today he was opposed to the Brandegee reservation and offered another in its stead.

Much Objection Heard

The correspondent learns tonight there are senators so unalterably hostile to the "non-alliance" reservation that they are almost ready to risk a fight to defeat it and enforce ratification of the treaty as it stands. They are Republicans who are heart and soul in sympathy with the President's view that no good, and conceivably harm, can be done by lacking the Brandegee reservation on the four-power pact. They have the susceptibility of some of the three foreign signatory powers in mind. They believe it revises the treaty in a wholly unnecessary way and declare the reservation's passage may easily impel other signatories to object to it. The governments of Japan and France are principally mentioned in that connection.

In other quarters the view prevails the President would not have assented to the Brandegee reservation, even reluctantly, unless the United States had some assurance that Great Britain, France and Japan would not demand what I would like. I can only deal with the treaties as they are. They are a step forward in the adjustment of international controversies by peaceful means rather than to let them drift into armed conflict. Feeling as I do, I shall vote for ratification. To do otherwise would be to prove false to what I conceive to be

the well-defined sentiment of the country. Senator LaFollette got under the wire at midday with the last "unlimited" speech just before the 90-minute rule became effective. The Wisconsin irreconcilable delivered a set address of more than two hours' duration. It reviewed endlessly the anti-treaty argument put forward incessantly by foes of the pact since the debate set in a fortnight ago. In every one of the three binding articles of the Pacific treaty Senator LaFollette professed to see manifold advantages for Great Britain and Japan and only entangling disadvantages for the United States.

"This treaty," exclaimed Senator LaFollette, "makes for war and not for peace. How can it make for peace to unite our destinies with those of the two great island empires whose only political principle is that they must conquer and exploit weaker peoples in order to maintain their existence? This compact is to secure our cordial cooperation with Japan in her atrocities in Korea, in China, and in Russian territory. It is to secure our cordial cooperation with Britain in her debauchery and robbery of the Chinese and in holding India in subjection, and thus strengthen her so that she may continue for a while longer these policies and aggressions which have made her so well hated throughout the world. That, Mr. President, is what this treaty is for. That is what it is expected to accomplish. And that is what it will accomplish if we ratify it. The ratification of this treaty means the fulfillment of the plans and ambitions of the imperialists, not only in the British Empire and the Japanese Empire but in these United States as well."

Japanese Viewpoint
"Let us look at this subject," said Senator Pomerene, "from the standpoint of Japan. She now has a defensive alliance with Great Britain, operative in the event Japan is attacked. She gives it up under this treaty as it was negotiated and presented to the Senate, but with the Brandegee reservation we destroy much of its vitality. I assume those who support the Brandegee amendment expect Japan to ratify the treaty with the reservation. If, after the Senate shall have said, if it does say, in the Brandegee reservation, that this treaty is no alliance, how can the government of Japan go to her people and say they have received anything of substantial value in comparison with that which they have surrendered? Adopt the reservation, and should we be surprised if Japan should refuse to accept the treaty thus amended?"

Senator Pomerene explained he was not terrified by the four-power pact even if, as he believes, it does constitute "after all an alliance designed to respect the rights of the signatory powers." He quoted from Washington's farewell address pronouncement against "entangling commitments abroad, but reminded the Senate that Washington in the same address justified temporary alliances to meet emergencies. Senator Pomerene declared existing conditions in the Pacific undoubtedly comprised an emergency in the Washingtonian sense warranting the "temporary alliance" contemplated by the four-power treaty. He refused to align himself with the anti-treaty view that there is any "involvement" committing the United States to war or the employment of force. "It is a compact that makes for peace, not war," he said.

"I must vote for these treaties either with or without reservations or vote against them," concluded Senator Pomerene. "I am not in position to demand what I would like. I can only deal with the treaties as they are. They are a step forward in the adjustment of international controversies by peaceful means rather than to let them drift into armed conflict. Feeling as I do, I shall vote for ratification. To do otherwise would be to prove false to what I conceive to be

the well-defined sentiment of the country. Senator LaFollette got under the wire at midday with the last "unlimited" speech just before the 90-minute rule became effective. The Wisconsin irreconcilable delivered a set address of more than two hours' duration. It reviewed endlessly the anti-treaty argument put forward incessantly by foes of the pact since the debate set in a fortnight ago. In every one of the three binding articles of the Pacific treaty Senator LaFollette professed to see manifold advantages for Great Britain and Japan and only entangling disadvantages for the United States.

"This treaty," exclaimed Senator LaFollette, "makes for war and not for peace. How can it make for peace to unite our destinies with those of the two great island empires whose only political principle is that they must conquer and exploit weaker peoples in order to maintain their existence? This compact is to secure our cordial cooperation with Japan in her atrocities in Korea, in China, and in Russian territory. It is to secure our cordial cooperation with Britain in her debauchery and robbery of the Chinese and in holding India in subjection, and thus strengthen her so that she may continue for a while longer these policies and aggressions which have made her so well hated throughout the world. That, Mr. President, is what this treaty is for. That is what it is expected to accomplish. And that is what it will accomplish if we ratify it. The ratification of this treaty means the fulfillment of the plans and ambitions of the imperialists, not only in the British Empire and the Japanese Empire but in these United States as well."

Japanese Viewpoint
"Let us look at this subject," said Senator Pomerene, "from the standpoint of Japan. She now has a defensive alliance with Great Britain, operative in the event Japan is attacked. She gives it up under this treaty as it was negotiated and presented to the Senate, but with the Brandegee reservation we destroy much of its vitality. I assume those who support the Brandegee amendment expect Japan to ratify the treaty with the reservation. If, after the Senate shall have said, if it does say, in the Brandegee reservation, that this treaty is no alliance, how can the government of Japan go to her people and say they have received anything of substantial value in comparison with that which they have surrendered? Adopt the reservation, and should we be surprised if Japan should refuse to accept the treaty thus amended?"

Senator Pomerene explained he was not terrified by the four-power pact even if, as he believes, it does constitute "after all an alliance designed to respect the rights of the signatory powers." He quoted from Washington's farewell address pronouncement against "entangling commitments abroad, but reminded the Senate that Washington in the same address justified temporary alliances to meet emergencies. Senator Pomerene declared existing conditions in the Pacific undoubtedly comprised an emergency in the Washingtonian sense warranting the "temporary alliance" contemplated by the four-power treaty. He refused to align himself with the anti-treaty view that there is any "involvement" committing the United States to war or the employment of force. "It is a compact that makes for peace, not war," he said.

"I must vote for these treaties either with or without reservations or vote against them," concluded Senator Pomerene. "I am not in position to demand what I would like. I can only deal with the treaties as they are. They are a step forward in the adjustment of international controversies by peaceful means rather than to let them drift into armed conflict. Feeling as I do, I shall vote for ratification. To do otherwise would be to prove false to what I conceive to be

the well-defined sentiment of the country. Senator LaFollette got under the wire at midday with the last "unlimited" speech just before the 90-minute rule became effective. The Wisconsin irreconcilable delivered a set address of more than two hours' duration. It reviewed endlessly the anti-treaty argument put forward incessantly by foes of the pact since the debate set in a fortnight ago. In every one of the three binding articles of the Pacific treaty Senator LaFollette professed to see manifold advantages for Great Britain and Japan and only entangling disadvantages for the United States.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

ENCOURAGED by the news from Maine and its special congressional election, the Republican national representatives from Massachusetts may be expected to redouble their efforts to convince their constituents that they can be counted upon to continue to "save the country" a great deal better than could any Democrat elected while the Government at Washington is under their party's control.

Col. A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, he who won so handsomely last fall nomination by the Republicans and election in the socially exclusive sixth district which skirts the North Shore, of course, will go out for renomination and election to a full term in Congress. Colonel Andrew has been little heard from since he plunged into affairs of state at Washington but those who know him well are not surprised.

Colonel Andrew realizes as well as anyone else that a congressman must go through a course in evolution before he may stand on the floor of the House and trumpet messages to his district, and incidentally, the entire country. The olden saw that "children should be seen and not heard" applies to new national representatives with peculiar force.

Congressmen who have been "returned" term after term to seats in Washington by trusting and admiring constituents are not wont to encourage much floor activity on the part of the very young members; that is the men who have just taken their seats. There are so many hundreds of eagerly ambitious men in the House who have, or fancy they have, messages of vital import to the Nation that there must perforce be some rigid system of control. Were it not for the reign of a stern and scrutinizing Speaker and apparently pitiless rules committee, the lower House would be more of a bedlam than it is.

Now Colonel Andrew, who is not a political shoot of this year's growth by any manner of means, is biding his time. He will know when he may safely seek to "take the floor" in the House and how to be brief and to the point. His predecessor, Wilfred W. Lufkin of Essex, who is now Collector of the Port of Boston, was never noted for his much-speaking in Congress. Mr. Lufkin followed Augustus P. Gardner, who, indeed, had a message to the people and he made the sixth district famous in Washington.

So while the Congressman from Gloucester, the home port of fishermen for three centuries, knows how to keep quiet until his time comes, his constituents realize that he is ever mindful of their business as prompt replies to all letters sent him convincingly attest.

It's a pretty good plan to have in one's thought the fact that the best and most faithful congressmen are not always men noted for their much-speaking.

AGREEMENT DELAY HOLDS UP BUILDING

Various Crafts Fail to Sign Contracts of Master Builders

BROCKTON, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—Building operations in this city are at a standstill pending renewal of agreements and contracts between the Master Builders Association and various building crafts. Many building projects, which have been considered for some months past, have been withheld until such time as the unions agree to a reduction in wages. The present labor cost in this city for building operations is as high as any in the country.

A secret vote taken by the Painters Union shows four to one opposition to the acceptance of a 20 per cent reduction in wages and the inauguration of the 44-hour week in Brockton. According to union officials, a reduction in wages will not be accepted at this time. The union's conference committee was instructed to seek a conference with employers and to again ask for a continuation of the present working agreement, calling for \$1 per hour and a 40-hour week schedule. A special committee was appointed to review the price list of the paper-hangers, who are affiliated with the Painters' Union.

The Master Builders Association sent out new agreements this year much earlier than in the past in the hope of reaching settlements with all the crafts by May 1. Last year agreements were not reached until June. The employers declare that building operations will boom as soon as contracts are signed with the unions, as property owners are waiting the outcome of demands for reduced wages.

TWO HELD ON DRUG CHARGE
Judge William Sullivan in Municipal Court declined jurisdiction yesterday in three narcotic drug cases, at the request of District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, and held the defendants for the grand jury. Joseph Green was held in \$5000 on three charges. Chester L. Field of Somerville was held in \$500. Martin McDonough was held in \$5000.

A Club-Residence for Business Men

To the ambitious business man with a definite standard of living, the Allerton House group offers a combination of advantages that include the service and appointments of the modern hotel at a fraction of hotel cost, with the good fellowship of the select club.

Allerton Houses
45 EAST 55th ST.
143 EAST 39th ST.
302 WEST 22d ST.
NEW YORK

The facilities of the 30th Street Allerton House include a well-equipped gymnasium under the personal supervision of the Athletic Director of New York's foremost university.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

Heckel & Sons

SOUTH BEND, IND.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

"GET TOGETHER" IN THE HIPPODROME

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Wed. & Sat., 2:30

MOROSCO THEATRE

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Wed. & Sat., 2:30

THE BAT

Knows Stables on Tip of Their Toes

KNICKERBOCKER Evenings, 8:30. Mat., Wed. & Sat., 2:30

"Bulldog Drummond" A Best Melodrama with A. E. MATTHEWS

LIBRARIES CALLED
LEGISLATORS' NEEDLack of Special Ones for Public
Men Is Deplored by Boston
Lawyer

Libraries and schools exist for professional men, for farmers and mechanics of all kinds, but the man who holds public office gets no special training for his job and as often as not is elected on his own assertion that he wants the office and is going after it. That is the declaration of John E. Hannigan, a Boston lawyer, who comes in contact with scores of public officials every day, and he asks, "Where can a man go to get special training to fit him for public office if he wants it?"

Mr. Hannigan in an address to the Special Libraries Association recently touched on this point, when he described his own efforts to find certain information at the British Museum, which he could more easily have obtained in Boston libraries. The information was there, but he did not know it was available. This, he declared, was the obstacle. The man who is a candidate for the legislature or a city government or for some other elective office might wish to study legislative proceedings, constitutional law, parliamentary law, laws of hygiene and many things that he knows would help him. That information is in the State House Library, in the Boston Public Library, in dozens of libraries in some form or other, but how is he, inexperienced, perhaps, to correlate the masses of material which he can find? One might as well try intellectually to digest the encyclopedia, said Mr. Hannigan.

Politicians' Education

When Mr. Hannigan was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, if he had any program of recommendations for the better education of the public officer, he remarked that he was only a lawyer, not an educator or librarian, but he did believe thoroughly that the future well-being of the country depended on such an education as should remove from at least a portion of the public officials of the country the stigma of inefficiency that they bear today.

Continuing, Mr. Hannigan said: "I have looked over the directories of special libraries compiled by the Special Library Association of Boston, and nowhere did I find a library specially adapted to the needs of the young man ambitious for public life in the state or nation, nor do I know of any school, summer or winter, day or night, where special training for a public career may be had. Yet every year an army of young men are seeking for election to city or state or national government, most of them grossly unfit for public service."

"They are sent to the Legislature and to boards, to intermediate and blunder with such complex subjects as the public finance, taxation, commerce, constitutional limitations, on legislation, the public health, highways, labor, judiciary and banking. Yet the ambition of most of those young men is a noble ambition. They wish to render efficient service. They seek the distinction of demonstrated ability. They resort to demagoguery, when they do so resort, because they have no other guide."

Special Library Needed

"Has no one ever started a movement to provide a special library for men and women ambitious for a public career? Knowledge, whether of human history or of natural history, the scientific relationship of one thing to every other thing in the state, can do no harm to democracy."

"We are trying to raise the intellectual standards of those who practice law in the courts. Why not at the same time give some special training or opportunity of special training to those who are to make laws at the capitol? Are we to believe that democracy is hostile to efficiency? That, as Vincent Brown has said, 'they prefer self-government to good government'?"

Denying that he wished to appear pessimistic, Mr. Hannigan called attention to the inefficiency that an

inside view often shows in legislative bodies, even as high up as Congress. Efforts were not for what was best for the country, but were political in motive. Each group went after its own self-interests, for example the Agricultural Bloc, and then the American Legion group, and how much did either help the taxpayer?

Mr. Hannigan mentioned an article in the current Century magazine by Allyn Ireland, entitled, "Can we save constitutional government?" in which the need of higher education in the conduct of government is shown. "We are confronted not only by the various forms of protest adopted by those who would destroy existing institutions of government," says the article, "but also by a growing sense of helplessness and exasperation among those who wish to preserve them."

Mr. Hannigan commented, "If we can get only 10 per cent of the people to awake and take up this problem intelligently, the country is safe."

Urchin Art Critic
Sees Hidden ShipTwo Small Connoisseurs Differ as
to Number of Vessels in Picture

Two small connoisseurs were inspecting a picture hung in the window of a large art shop on Boylston Street. They were rather grimy connoisseurs, but they were sincere and enthusiastic, nevertheless. The picture was a flamboyant one of three rolling sailing vessels galloping over a tempestuous ocean. As the urchins left the window, argument ensued as to the number of vessels depicted.

"Of course there were three," said the older truculently. "My brother had a postcard of that picture, and I remember there were three boats."

"Four," the younger insisted.

"At last, arguing vociferously, they returned to the picture, and to all appearances the older boy was right. His little companion gulped a moment, then with an impish twinkle in his eye, he cried triumphantly, 'There! Sure there are four! Three you can see, and a little one hidden behind the other one in the front!'"

Then with a gleeful shout they fell upon each other and rolled gleefully in the gutter.

JUDGES URGED TO VISIT
HOUSE OF CORRECTION

"Rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws and the intelligent use of the probation system are the two chief factors that have resulted in cutting down the number of criminals in the last few years," Warren F. Spaulding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Commission, said last evening before the meeting of the Women's Clubs of the Park Street Church.

In urging the necessity of district and superior court judges visiting the state prisons and county houses of correction in order to become familiar with existing conditions, he stated that comparatively few Massachusetts judges, in imposing sentences on convicted persons, had any conception of the conditions in the prisons and houses of correction.

RADCLIFFE TO RECEIVE
RADIO FROM CHICAGO

News of a money gift for the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund and anniversary greetings will be received from the Chicago Radcliffe Club by radio at the Radcliffe College radio station today. Prof. Emory L. Chaffee and his students in a radio course, President and Mrs. LeBaron R. Briggs, and Dean Marion E. Park will be among the guests present, the occasion being Radcliffe's twenty-eighth anniversary.

At the same time a Radcliffe program will be broadcast from the Medford Hillside station, which will include a brief lecture on the college by Prof. Herbert F. Langfeld and songs by members of the Radcliffe Musical Club.

A Musical Notebook Used on Asiatic Streets

Henry Eichheim Gathers Tunes
and Cries and Weaves Them
Into an Orchestral
Composition

THE "Oriental Impressions" of Henry Eichheim, which were played at the Berkshire Festival at Pittsfield, Mass., last spring by a small ensemble, are about to be performed by full orchestra for the first time. Mr. Eichheim, who is a resident of Boston and a former member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will conduct these sketches at the pair of Boston Symphony concerts in Symphony Hall this Friday and Saturday, and will also conduct them at the pair of symphony concerts by the Chicago orchestra in that city on April 14 and 15.

Mr. Eichheim explains that no theme in his "Impressions" is his own—each comes from the overflowing notebooks which were never long out of hand during his two trips to the east of Asia. His setting is fairly simple—a background of his own making, which is intended to summon the atmosphere, the shimmer of the rich-hued and age-old art of the Far East. He wishes his suite to be looked upon simply as a communication from an American musician in the Orient to his Western friends. He calls himself an enthusiast, an ardent lover of an art remote to us, and he hastens to record with delight and as best he may the manifold beauties which he has discovered.

The Refined Music of the East

The musical arts of Japan, China, Korea and Siam, in the opinion of Mr. Eichheim, are as far apart as the arts of different nations can be. The Japanese is the acme of taste and refinement, of ceremony, of emotional continuity. It is now looking to the West, and changing correspondingly. The art of China is far richer in color, pungent and acrid. It has more depth of beauty and breathes a tradition which reaches back before the Christian era. The music of 700 A. D., survives, intact in the twentieth century, apparently immutable.

The composer holds that the whites are sometimes repelled by the music and idiom of Japan and China because it is too subtle and refined for us. We think they are singing out of tune, when they are singing graduated notes which in our crude, tempered scale do not exist. The ancient music of China, for instance, had a scale of 365 notes, each symbolized. The music of China has no harmony, but a many-voiced counterpoint—a counterpoint baffling to us because it is as ad libitum. Their achievement in tone color is far more advanced than ours. In short, there lies ready for the western explorer an almost boundless field for discovery—provided he is sympathetic to this widely divergent style.

Themes From the Streets

Mr. Eichheim simply walked about with ears alert. Music was always in the air. Laborers singing at their work, priests went about singing and begging alms for the poor, vendors of food or flowers played on various instruments; miserable creatures piped exquisite strains with apparently no other motive in life, to all appearances; disgraced priests who had broken their austere vows would go about, shamed, in an inverted basket, to hide their countenances, playing the shakuhachi—a species of flute. In the temples, which are shrines of art as well as religion, scores 1000 years old or more were preserved and played, and here the inquisitor found his most poignant musical experiences. Of the theaters, the orchestra and chorus is an established and important part, and often dramatically expressive in the highest degree.

The first, number, the "Korean Sketch," is an exposition of three themes. One Mr. Eichheim caught from a laborer singing as he dug his ditch; another from a flute player who squatted on the corner of a platform, watching four men playing a dice game. His melody and the game were alike endless. The last theme is a Korean love song which a young girl sang for the composer. She belonged to the Geisha school at Seoul.

Peddlers and Priests

The "Siamese Sketch" starts with four broad-tongued wind bells such as hang at the corners of the Royal Temple of the Realm. A familiar peddler's song is given to the oboe, English horn and viola, this leading to the song of a Buddhist priest and the piping of a street musician upon the ek-chu—a bamboo instrument which is as old as time and is said to have been handed from Mongol to Slav and thence to have given origin to the pipe organ of Christendom.

In the "Japanese Nocturne," the theme of the flute and piccolo came from the masseurs, who wander about at dusk, piping for a job. A food vendor of Tokyo gave the alternating theme of the oboe. This "Impression" seeks to transmit the unique spectacle of Japan spread forth under the stars.

The last, the "Chinese Sketch," utilizes a large number of native percussion instruments which the composer brought with him for the purpose. There are three sets of small bells, a pair of four-inch cymbals, a hollow wooden block, a brass bell and tam tam, one of these having a peculiar fluctuating tone. The themes come from temple, street and theater.

Chicago's Recent Concerts

CHICAGO, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—If the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, given

Jack Shad..... 35¢ 1b.
Milk Fed Veal, Cutlets..... 68¢ 1b.
New Asparagus Dandelions

W.K. Hutchinson Co.
MARKETS

394 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Other Stores, Arlington, Winchester, Lexington



Henry Eichheim, Composer of "Oriental Impressions" for Orchestra

March 17-18, did not offer any actual novelties, they were distinguished for some of the most admirable playing which Mr. Stock and his musicians have presented to their patrons. At least one of the compositions on the program had been heard only once before. When Toscanini and his La Scala Orchestra came to Chicago last year, they performed a nocturne and rondo fantástico by Pick-Mangialardi, and this work was part of Mr. Stock's artistic scheme. In the last few weeks the Italians have been greatly in evidence here. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has unfolded the artistic messages of Respighi, Malipiero, Pizzetti, and others, but which these composers have had to say was interesting even if it did not stagger the listener with music of genius or originality.

Pick-Mangialardi's nocturne, proved to be pleasant art, deftly scored and with a poetic atmosphere enveloping it. In the rondo fantástico the composer made it clear that his inspiration had been tempered with influences of other men. In general spirit it clung with more or less enthusiasm to Paul Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier," but what the rondo may have lacked in individuality it made up for in the cleverness of its instrumentation.

The orchestra was heard in a delectable performance of César Franck's D minor symphony. This is one of the works which now belong to the repertoire of hackneyed things; but none could have heard Mr. Stock's ravishing interpretation of the symphony and have felt regret that it had once more come before the town. Not less admirable in performance was Goldmark's overture "Sappho," but the music in that composition is not the most inspired that Goldmark set down. The remainder of the program was devoted to Georg Schumann's overture "Liebesstrahlung," which opened it, and Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," which brought it to a close.

On Sunday, March 19, the Civic Orchestra of Chicago gave a concert in Orchestra Hall. The organization has for its primary object the training of players for symphony orchestras and is made up for the most part of young people whose abilities are sufficient to warrant their negotiation of the modern orchestral repertoire. Under the direction of Frederick Stock, the orchestra has been accomplishing admirable things and a number of its members already have been engaged by the symphonic organizations throughout the country. At this concert there were played a movement from MacDowell's "Indian" suite, the slow movement from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony, a tarantella for flute, clarinet and orchestra by Saint-Saëns, the march from Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, Massenet's "Le Dernier Sommeil de la Vierge" and Victor Herbert's Irish rhapsody. The skill with which these pieces were performed and the excellent tone disclosed alike by strings and wind were admirable to hear. A notable feature of the concert was the interpretation of Mr. DeLamarter's first organ concerto, with the composer as soloist. The second concerto by this composer was recently presented at one of the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the qualities of art which were made manifest in that also belong to the earlier work. Both concertos contain novel ideas, piquant and unusual effects of orchestration, comprehen-

sive understanding of what the organ can and cannot do. Perhaps they contain too much good music to become beloved of the multitudes, but in a desert of so much bad art it is well to come upon an oasis of searching beauty and noble thought.

F. B.

The Composers' Guild Presents
Ultra-Modern Music
NEW YORK, March 19 (Special Correspondence)—At its second concert, given this evening in Greenwich Village Theater, the International Composers Guild presented works by 10 men, seven of whom—Vladimir Dukelski, Carl Engel, Vaughan Williams, Zoltan Kodaly, A. Walter Kramer, Maurice Delage and Arthur Bliss—being rather little known here, ought perhaps to be mentioned by their full names; and the other three of whom—Schmitt, Stravinsky and Ravel—being better known—may presumably be referred to by their last names only.

The Guild had the services of a group of performers that numbered about 15, including the members of the Chamber Music Art Society and the following soloists: Mme. Eva Gauthier, soprano; Lawrence Strauss, tenor; Gustave Tintet, violinist; and Leroy Shield, pianist.

A considerably larger gathering lent assistance to this experiment of the guild than to the original one of a few Sunday nights ago. And although the people in the audience listened sedately, encouraged to do so, no doubt, by the half darkness that was maintained during performance time, certain of them could be seen, when the lights were turned up, to wear the expression of scoffers. The look of many a face at the end of the presentation of a chamber music work, a piano piece or a song—denied, indeed, the noise of many a pair of hands. So that conservative persons who accepted invitations of the guild committee to attend the concert, or who were drawn to the little auditorium in Sheridan Square from curiosity to know what the show would amount to, can be imagined to have become surer in mind than ever, after the playing and the singing were over, that modern musical notions are futility and nonsense.

But let everybody refuse to believe that the twentieth century has come who will, the 10 men of diverse nationalities whose compositions the 15 guild artists interpreted, will probably go on writing their strange harmonies and making their new definitions of melody just the same. And then, it must not be forgotten that three of the 10 have been sufficiently long before the world to be identifiable by their last names. Schmitt, Stravinsky and Ravel are masters of a decade's standing. They belong, comparatively, to an old school. Wherefore it is not remarkable that a work by one of them—Schmitt—stood out impressively from among the other things offered on this occasion. Schmitt's

Free Sonata in Two Connected Parts," for violin and piano, performed by Messrs. Tintet and Shield, proved to be as strict in form and sustained in thought as a sonata of Beethoven. It was classical, in fact, in all particulars except its tone coloring. Music, again, that showed all the merit of brevity, directness and fidelity to a central idea of anything by Chopin, were three piano pieces, played by Mr. Shield, of Zoltan Kodaly's, two bearing the title, "Popular Song," and the third piece bearing that of "It Rains in Town." The Schmitt and the Kodaly compositions, as well as some songs of Stravinsky's, sung by Mme. Gauthier, were noted on the program leaflet as being produced in American for the first time.

Ernest Schelling's Variations

NEW YORK, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—Ernest Schelling's set of variations for piano and orchestra entitled, "Impressions from an Artist's Life," which were first brought out by the Boston Symphony Orchestra six years ago, were presented by the Philharmonic Society at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight. Willem Mengelberg conducting and the composer assisting as soloist. Most of the little portraits and scenes which comprise the work have withstood the gust blown in upon them by the winds of war and have resisted the heat and light irradiated upon them by the sunshine of peace, and are therefore as clear in outline and as fresh in tint as when originally shown. And yet some of them, no doubt because they are painted in old-fashioned colors instead of in bright modern colors, have yielded to the seasoning process and have become rather dimmed and faded.

In point of form, the variations nearly all evince strength. Built on a theme that moves circumspectly up and down the scale, step by step, and that takes on harmonization easily, they have an uncommonly sure and firm structure. In point of rhythm, too, certain of them, No. VIII, "A. P. Habanera Aragonesa," and No. XVII, "August 1914," for example, have much fascination of one sort or another. In point of sentiment, moreover, at least one of them, No. XIV, "Lagoon, N. C.," discloses charm, originality and profound sincerity.

Of more consequence, however, than anything pertaining to style, construction, movement or mood, "Impressions from an Artist's Life" is the work of a humorist of a fine sort; of a composer who knows how to laugh, yet who cannot for long at a time keep laughter out of his music.

W. P. T.

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT
OUTLOOK PROMISINGNew Hampshire State Horticulturist Says Conditions Were
Never More Favorable

CONCORD, N. H., March 21 (Special Correspondence)—A splendid outlook for the fruit industry in New England is seen by many of the large growers and experts, among them Sidney W. Wentworth, a horticulturist at New Hampshire State College and an experienced grower. Mr. Wentworth believes that today the conditions for an expansion of orcharding in this section are more favorable than ever before.

Whether this expansion actually comes about or not, in his opinion, depends on the growers themselves and upon their methods of doing business, rather than upon the climate, the soil or the markets.

There are thousands of orchards that ought to be developed, brought up to date and enlarged and there would be a profit for those who undertake to do this along proper lines, according to this expert. In speaking of the natural and market conditions, Mr. Wentworth said:

Problem Not Discouraging

"The problem of soil texture and soil fertility is not one which should discourage the New England fruit growers. Good orchards are found on all types of soils ranging from sandy loams to fairly heavy clay soils. Most authorities agree that a deep, friable, loamy soil with good water drainage is best.

"A subsoil depth of six or seven feet is also necessary to insure proper root development of the trees. A stony surface soil or a gravelly subsoil are of little advantage to the orchard; however, the presence of ledges or hardpan close to the surface is almost prohibitive to fruit growing.

"Aside from the fact that we have equal advantages with other fruit growing sections as far as climate and soil is concerned, we have outstanding advantages in New England which many other sections do not enjoy. We are nearer the markets and centers of consumption than most fruit sections. This means that it should cost us less to market our fruit and consequently leave more profit for the grower.

"We are also more favorably located for foreign export trade and should be able to make larger profits on the apples that we ship to Europe than most sections. Land suitable for growing fruit is also less expensive in Washington and Oregon undeveloped fruit land costs from \$200 to \$500 per acre and in New Hampshire it can be secured for as low as \$20 per acre and rarely runs above \$200 per acre.

Outlook Generally Good

"In general the outlook for the fruit industry of New Hampshire seems to be good. Our climatic and soil conditions are as favorable as any section, our markets are better, and the present prices of land makes it more favorable for going into the business here than elsewhere.

"For success in any section we should have from five to twenty acres in orchards. We should grow only those varieties which are best adapted to our conditions. We must prune, spray, and give our trees the proper cultural conditions in order to produce high quality of fruit. We must also grade and pack our fruit in accordance with the desires of the present-day market.

"Let us also hope that as the industry develops we will feel the need of organizing ourselves into fruit growers' associations and thereby derive the advantages that the western growers have had in grading, packing and marketing their fruit."

TAX EXPERT TO SPEAK HERE

Julius S. Baehs, New York banker and national authority on taxation, will be the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Wednesday evening, March 23. Other speakers will include Governor Cox, Mayor Curley and Henry F. Long, Massachusetts tax commissioner. John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company and former president of the Real Estate Exchange, will be the toastmaster.

W. P. T.

Costume Designer Exhibits
Evening Gown of SawdustMiss Grace Ripley Advocates Simple and Artistic Dress
With Less Frequent Changes in Styles

"The tendency in America to eliminate the dressmaker, seamstress and needleworker and do as much work as possible by machinery, is a great detriment to the art of costume-making. We need to seek more of the dignity and beauty prevailing in the simply draped dress of medieval times," said Miss Grace Ripley, costume designer of Boston and a former instructor in art and designing in the schools of this city. Tuesday night, in a talk on "Coming Opportunity in Costume Designing in America," given before the Boston Art League, in the Boston Normal Art School Hall, Miss Ripley gave a résumé of women's dress from ancient times down to the present, pointing out the good and bad points in each period and illustrating with costume plates as well as by showing gowns on living models. "If American women want what is practical, artistic and becoming in dress," continued Miss Ripley, "they must assert themselves more in this direction by wearing things suitable to their individuality and purpose, rather than catering to the whims and fancies of so-called fashion, for it is well to remember that nothing in dress or any other expression of art can go out of style or look ridiculous. It is an absolute style in the beginning."

Miss Ripley further stated that the reason for Europe's supremacy in costume design is that, in Paris espe-

cially, each dressmaker or modiste is posted in classic styles and their influence on each season's output. They know what is good in technique and idea, how to combine the proper ornament with the proper material and thereby commit no anachronisms. "If American women will give these things more attention, make use of their creative talent and have the courage to wear what they like, they need no longer be dominated in matters of dress by Europeans," said the speaker.

Miss Ripley then exhibited on living models gowns of her own creation, all embracing some simple, feasible and artistic idea. One evening costume shown was made of imitation metal cloth and showed the possibilities of this unique material, made of sawdust. A costume of batik followed and Miss Ripley explained that "the uncertainty of design to be gotten in making batik is what makes it such a fascinating art."

Another model embodying what Miss Ripley described as "perfect dress," was made of a soft black material, simply draped, and she stated that on showing it to a manufacturer in New York he said, "It is a perfect dress in every way, and for that reason it is the type of gown we do everything we can to discourage, because it makes for contentment in its owner and causes her to buy less often."

WOMEN'S DRESSES EXCLUSIVELY



As illustrated in March issue of "VOGUE"

Women's Dresses, all sizes, including slacks. All Black, all Navy or Black and Navy expressed with colorful combinations.

There should be a store in your community carrying Blackshire Women's Dresses. If your favorite store does not carry them, please say so on a postal.

FORBES & WALLACE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.NAVY BLUE
TWILL SUITS

Mangrove Designs and Others Distinctively Tailored—Unusually Smart
\$39.75 to \$159.00
Tailored Suits of Tweeds \$19.75 to \$59.00
Individual Three-Piece Suits \$59.00 to \$75.00

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

Living Room
Furniture

Many new designs in Living Room Furniture are arriving. Overstuffed, cane back. Leather suites, priced low. Come in and look them over

FLINT & BRICKETT
Co.

439 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
Opposite Court Square

Indian Women Take Active Part in Non-Cooperation Program

Madame Devi of Lahore Tells of Progress of Education and Self-Support Among Her Compatriots

New York, March 21. (Special Correspondence) — In all the news that is coming out of India these days relative to the campaign for independence, little is being said of the women of that country. That women have addressed public meetings and that some women have been imprisoned for political activities has been stated. But are the women who are displaying an active interest in Indian politics so few as to be a rarity. Or are Indian men being supported and encouraged in their work for independence by women generally in the homes throughout the country?

These are questions which have been answered for The Christian Science Monitor by Madame Sushila Devi, wife of Lala Tahl Ram of Lahore, Punjab, who has recently come to New York City to study American institutions. Madame Devi was educated in England and on the Continent, spending eight years in Europe. After returning to India she wrote and published a life of Queen Victoria in Hindustani, the prevailing language of northern and northwestern India. For this she received 2500 rupees from the Patiala State, which, with further financial returns from this and other educational books, enabled her to open and continue to support an industrial school for widows. In 1908 Madame Devi was secretary of the women's section of the Agriculture Exhibition of the Punjab, Kashmir and northwestern frontier provinces of India, and in 1911 she was authorized by the city authorities of Lahore to establish six municipal schools.

The attitude of the women of India among the independence group as interpreted by Madame Devi is this: "The women of India are thinking and they are working. It is true that the percentage of educated women is small, but the rate of intelligence is high. And the women are very active for independence, Muhammadan and Hindu women in their homes and far from women in a more public way."

Supporting the War
"Our women have been very favorably disposed toward England. There are two strong reasons for this. First, there are the educational opportunities for education which England has given to our women. Second there are the railways which England has undertaken, and by which we can go quickly and safely to many places which would otherwise not be accessible for us."

revenue question. The talk of men that India should have control of her own revenues made little impression upon women generally. Then came the war. Our women were as eager as our men that soldiers should be sent at the call of the Emperor. We gave money and we answered the request for 'things in kind' by sending woolen garments and other necessities for the soldiers.

"After the war was over when some of the men did not return, the women resented the fact that they were not given enough money from the Government for their support. Then they began to compare the seemingly unlimited amounts for war expenses with the 2 or 3 per cent of our revenues used for education. At this time came Amritsar and the use of machine guns against our men there in India for their activities for independence and the women were thoroughly aroused."

At Gandhi's Exhortation
"Mahatma Gandhi spoke to the women, told them to cease their weeping and fretting, their resentment and complaints and to go to work to support themselves and their children. All over India women went to their spinning wheels and began to work. Now many of them are economically independent and are also supporting their families."

"As the Non-Cooperative movement spread, women who were sympathetic to that idea undertook the teaching of their children in their own homes instead of sending them to the schools directed by the English Government. We have also refused to buy articles from England, so that it is due to us as well as to the men that stores of goods from Manchester and all Lancashire are lying in piles in Bombay and Madras. We have remained indoors on days agreed upon. I was in Bombay when the Duke of Connaught was making his visit there and I saw the empty streets, women as well as men staying at home to indicate their attitude of non-cooperation with England."

"Throughout India women are forming suffrage associations to agitate for votes for women. Women have gone as delegates to the Indian National Congresses and a few women are in government positions, among them an Indian woman lawyer. We are realizing that advancement of our women means advancement for our country and we intend to secure both."

In the Quaint Dutch Village of Staphorst



Spelling Class in the Village School

© Donald McLeish, London

SHINING August afternoon. We had motored out to see the interesting little Dutch village of Staphorst. Here live folk who for generations have so kept themselves to themselves that it was only through the influence of an artist friend, beloved of the villagers, that we had been able to gain access to a Staphorst family. But here we were in a Staphorst house, sitting in the

place of honor, namely, a row of chairs brought forward on our entry with an "Als 't u belieft, Mijneer" (If you please, Dames), and accepted with bows.

We seated ourselves, and the family sat ranged along the walls, stiffly upright, even to the one small boy who held himself erect on a wooden chair, hands folded, and spoke no word except in answer to a question put to him by one of our party on the question of his buttons. A quaint little figure this, in his Sunday dress of black. Long black trousers fastened to his waist with large silver buttons. Black shirt sleeves, black satin waistcoat also ornamented with silver buttons. Over this waistcoat red and white striped braces appeared, the only touch of color in the whole costume. Round his neck was a neckerchief knotted at the throat, and on his head a round, flat satin cap worn low over the brows.

The room was a large one, a typical Dutch farmhouse living room, with spotted red brick floor and shining brasses. In addition this one had a large hooded stove, the hood a splendid drying place for many things in winter, the young Mevrouw explained.

Silver Headpieces
The family of the afternoon consisted of Mevrouw, Mijneer and two visiting brothers, the little boy in the satin waistcoat, and the grandmother. Like the little boy, the whole company was in full dress; the men in costumes similar to that of the boy, the women wearing brodered bodices of gay design, folded kerchiefs over the shoulders, full skirts of bright red and aprons of black satin. On their heads were the close fitting Staphorst

caps of black, with bands of solid silver passing over the top of the head and coming down over the ears in broader curves and fastened under the chin with black straps. These shining headpieces are a special feature of the Staphorst costume.

It was characteristic of Staphorst ideas of decorum that the groups of girls or women were invariably at a little distance from those of the men and boys. Boys and girls in Staphorst never mingle in work or worship or play, and even the men and women rarely mix in leisure hours outside of the family.

Sitting in the big living room looking at Mijneer in his Sunday best, the black flat cap, the knotted neckerchief, the rows of buttons on the sleeveless coat, suddenly, the thought occurred, "Why, how similar to a London Coster costume this is."

Asking that this idea might be translated to Mijneer immediately, it drew forth a lighting up of the face and the answer "Tell the Juffrouw that is so. That I have read about it and it would seem we are of the same race. All who wear the buttons and these caps are sea folk, Zealand people, and I have read that your Costers came from our land."

Here was an interesting link. We chatted of it and of the many links we had already come across between the English and especially the Scottish and the Dutch.
And then came the best of all. Another link. For "were we interested in Dutch dress?" came a question from our host. "Ah then we should go to the church where most of Staphorst would be gathered that afternoon." And so after a tour of the quaint house, to the church, we went and

there came on an unforgettable scene. The setting, a great bare church with severely white walls. Large room-like galleries filled with black figures of the men and boys, and in the body of the building, row upon closely packed row of women and girls. Color glowed from where they sat in their bright dresses, with kerchiefs of spotless white or vivid hues of red and blue folded immaculately over the shoulders. On their heads, gleaming softly from under dainty caps of lace, shone the silver headpieces as the sunlight fell on them from the big bare windows. Each worshipper carried a large black Bible with silver borders and heavy silver clasps, many furnished with silver-carrying chains.

Not a head turned as we entered and took our places in the back row. The voice of the preacher rose reciting then died away and from the sitting congregation came the quaint dragging-strains of what to a Scottish ear sounded like a metrical psalm.
Like Puritan Maids
Of what had that sight and the service reminded us we asked ourselves as we made our way back to the everyday of life. And the answer was clear. Why, in such fashion must our Puritan ancestors have worshipped side by side with their Dutch brethren in Leyden. And in the fashioning of gown and demure cap and kerchief is not the Staphorst woman of today repeating in form if not in color the simple dress of the Puritan maiden's dress of long ago?
And so we came away with a still stronger sense of connection between ourselves and our neighbors across the North Sea.

Girls Fashion Show at New York Art Center

NEW YORK, March 13. (Special Correspondence) — Good taste in dress for girls will engage various cultural associations in an exhibition for one month beginning March 22 in the galleries of the Art Center. Girls in the art classes of public and private schools have contributed designs expressive of their ideas of fashions for girls that will combine good sense and charm. Their sketches present spring and summer models for girls between the ages of 10 and 14 and those from 14 to 18.

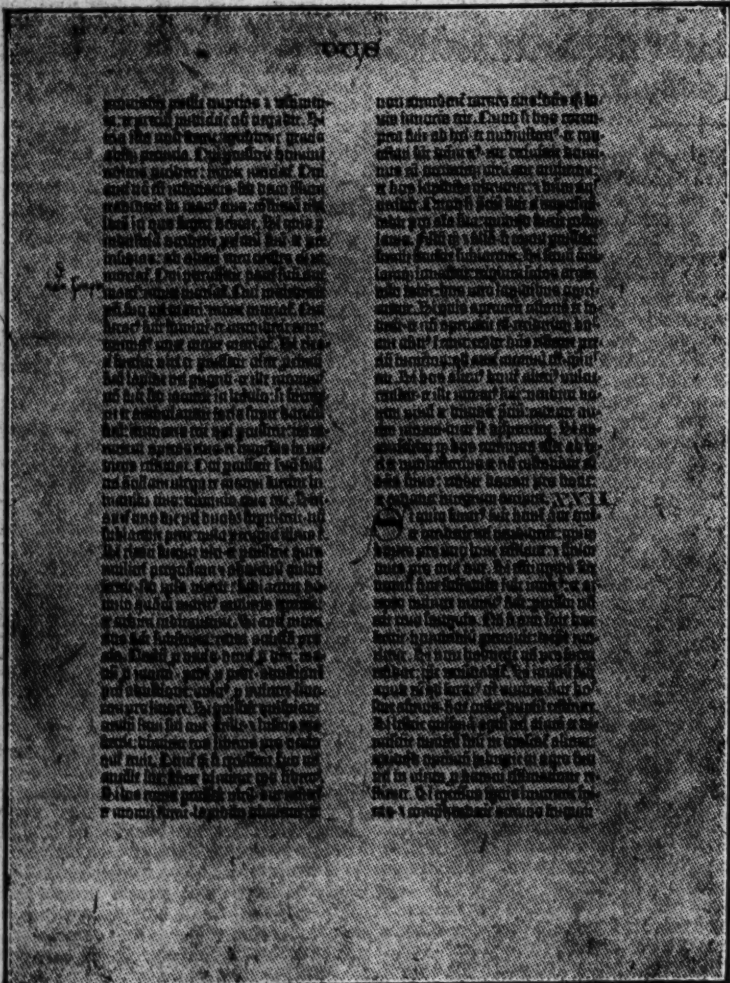
In addition to the sketches there will be on view 50 made-up costumes and gowns, based on the winning designs and interpreted by professional modistes. These gowns will be named for the designers and given to them as prizes. It is intended in the show to impress the young with the applicability of color-blending and purity of line to art in dress; to make evident the appeal of attire suited to the habits or occupation of the wearer, and to impress the lesson that economy and beauty may be joined in this sort of production. In furtherance of the campaign thus launched the department stores and shops of modistes will have special window displays through "Young Girls' Week" the hope being to convince the public that beautiful clothes are true symbols of inward grace.

Sponsorship for this affair is more extended than for any other show of the year, having brought into cooperation the Art Alliance, the Art Directors, the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Society of Craftsmen, the Pictorial Photographers of America, the Society of Illustrators, the Tiffany Foundation, the Inter-Theater Art Society, the Society of Interior Decorators, the Decorators Club, the Parents League, the Junior League, the Y. W. C. A., the Child Welfare Association, the Child Health Society, the Posture League, the Stowaways, and selected modistes of New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago. Horbert Adams, John Cotton, Dan, Horbert Adams, John Cotton, Dan, E. H. Harrison, Otto H. Kahn, Charles Scribner Jr., Mrs. Willard Straight, Frank A. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are among the members of the advisory committee.

Shakespeare Addresses

LONDON, Feb. 22. (Special Correspondence) — During the forthcoming "Festival Week" at Stratford-on-Avon, which is arranged for April, a new idea of education is also to be held. The presidential address on this occasion was to have been delivered by Lord Lytton. As, however, he has now been called to India, the committee have had to obtain another authority to deputize for him. Sir Henry Newbolt, who has accepted the position, is an excellent choice, and the subject of his promised address, "Drama and Education," is one on which he is an admitted authority. Another point that makes the 1922 conference of special interest is that Dr. Rudolph Steiner, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, is paying his first visit to England to attend it, and he has undertaken to read a paper

Buffalo Library Acquires Leaf from the Gutenberg Bible



A Leaf From the Gutenberg Bible Showing the Latin Gothic Characters Imitating Handwriting

Buffalo, N. Y., March 15. (Special Correspondence) — The Grosvenor Public Library here has recently been enriched by the acquisition of a leaf from the oldest book to be printed from movable type in the western world.

The leaf is one from a book of the first issue of the Gutenberg Bible, also called the Mazarin Bible. The work was done by Gutenberg and Fast in Mayence and it took five years to print it. The number of other copies that were made at the same time is not known, but it is thought about 19. The Mazarin Bible was discovered by De Bure, a European bibliographer. The volume was in a good state of preservation but several of the leaves were missing. It was found in folio fashion, full morocco, with gold lettering on the cover. Each leaf is 11 1/2 inches by 15 1/2 inches, printed in double columns of 42 lines each, in large Latin Gothic characters imitating handwriting. Its initial letters are elaborately done in gold and colors.

The leaf owned by the Grosvenor library begins with the eleventh verse of the twenty-first chapter, of the Book of

Exodus. It was bought from Gabriel Wells, the European collector. A conference of bibliographers was called to decide what to do with the incomplete volume. It was decided to separate the leaves that many libraries might have a sample.

A copy of the Mazarin Bible, found later, was purchased in 1911 by Archer Huntington. He paid \$50,000 for it, which up to that time was the highest price ever paid for any book.

Two Devonshire Houses

LONDON, Feb. 28. (Special Correspondence) — To millions of Londoners and thousands who visit the city, there is only one Devonshire House, the scene of the famous Duchess's triumphs, which the present head of the Cavendish family has just sold for £1,000,000. The true Londoner, however, knows of another Devonshire House. It stands in Bishopsgate, and for 200 years it has been the headquarters of the Society of Friends. This also is for sale, and £300,000 does not seem to be an excessive price for a valuable city site and a building comprising three halls, two libraries, a hotel, and some shops.

Sale of Books in France Increases Tremendously

Edmond Rostand Stands Far Ahead of Any Other French Author in Current Popularity

Paris, March 10. (Special Correspondence) — STATISTICS which have just been compiled show that the production of works of imagination is increasing in France in spite of the difficulties of publication. Last year 7626 volumes of imaginative literature were issued as against 6315 in 1920.

These figures, however, are in themselves uninteresting. They mean nothing unless their significance is pointed out. The reason why publishers can afford to issue so many new books is that the sale of books has gone up tremendously in France. The demand is for both old standard works and new works.

Until recently Emile Zola easily held the record but now he falls into the second rank. He has been surpassed by many writers. "La Débâcle" for example has reached its 260th thousand; "L'Assommoir" its 194th thousand; and "Le Terre" its 24th thousand; but the "Cyrano de Bergerac" of Edmond Rostand has reached its 538th thousand.

Edmond Rostand is far ahead of any other French writer, and what is curious is that his works are written in verse. Publishers cannot after this say that poetry does not pay. Poetry of the Cyrano order pays better than any other form of imaginative literature. "L'Aiglon" by Rostand has reached its 408th thousand. As for the "Fleurs du Mal" of Raudelaire it sells by hundreds of thousands, and a selection of Verlaine's poems has passed the 100th thousand mark, as has "Les Trophées" by that melancolic poet, José-Maria de Hérédia. In action several authors have

passed the 300,000 mark. Their order is curious. First comes Louis Hémon with "Maria Chapdelaine" (349,000). Next comes Henri Barbusse with "Le Feu" (336,000). Then there is Pierre Loti with "Les Désenchantées" (332,000). Anatole France with "Le Lys Rouge" has attained 326,000.

Alphonse Daudet, Guy de Maupassant, Georges Ohnet, Octave Mirbeau stand very high but they do not in the French editions climb to these heights. René Bazin and Henry Boplaux, although their names are not so celebrated as those just mentioned, have both had great success. René Bazin with "Les Oberlé" is up to 276,000 and M. Boplaux with "La Neige sur les Pas" has sold 166,000 copies.

Among the younger men Pierre Benoit takes the lead with 153,000 copies of "L'Atlantide," but Roland Doregès ("Les Croix de Bois"), Paul Géraud ("Toi et Moi"), René Benja-min ("Gaspard") and René Maran ("Batouala") are in the same neighborhood.

Of course Victor Hugo, Balzac, Alexandre Dumas, Henri Murger are constantly being published, and perhaps if one could obtain their totals they might surpass those given, but that is difficult for they are published by many different firms.

In another branch of literature, to the great surprise of the publisher, more than 50,000 copies of a book explaining the theories of Einstein have been sold.

Stratford-on-Avon Festival

LONDON, Feb. 22. (Special Correspondence) — The Chamber of Commerce at Stratford-on-Avon have unanimously passed a resolution rec-

ommending that a company be formed to conduct the Shakespeare Memorial Theater Summer Festival of 1922. To carry this project into effect, it will first be necessary to raise a substantial guarantee fund. Mr. A. D. Flower, the chairman of the memorial governors, points out that for the last 25 years practically every Shakespearean actor and actress of note in England has played on the Stratford stage. He feels that the one theater that has been expressly founded to commemorate Shakespeare should be assisted, if not by the Government, at any rate by the municipality.

Roman Road in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 24. (Special) — Remarkable discoveries are being made in the Latin Quarter. This is the most ancient part of the city and month after month there are now being dug up stones which undoubtedly formed part of an old Roman way. The latest stones are believed to belong to the fourth century, but other stones unearthed are attributed to an even earlier date, sometime in the third century.

What is established with certainty is that the Romans during their occupation of the territory built a road in the Latin Quarter across marshland and that at different epochs they raised the road. There are several layers and between each set of dalls there is a ballasting — an empiement — that resembles the ballasting of roads today. It has been rolled and compressed and then covered with paving blocks.

The old district is rich in these vestiges of the Gallo-Roman period. There is the old arena known as the Arènes de Lutèce — evidently a Roman theater — in the vicinity. But it is believed that if it were possible to carry on systematic excavations much interesting material would be brought to light. Unfortunately this is hardly possible in a crowded and busy town and the recent discoveries have been accidental. The laying down or the repair of gas pipes has become a method of archaeological investigation!

A Danish Expedition to Central Asia Under Krebs

LONDON, March 3. (Special Correspondence) — The Danes, like their Scandinavian brethren, the Swedes and the Norwegians, still have some of the Viking love of adventure in distant lands. The arctic regions, through the medium of the Danish possession, Greenland, seem to have the prior claim, but unknown Central Asia has also tempted some.

Among these is Dr. C. I. Krebs. He has already undertaken one expedition to Mongolia especially the part called Urjanchai, a country covering an area of some 200,000 square kilometers and wedged in between Siberia and Mongolia. This country, Dr. Krebs is convinced, is possessed of great natural wealth, offering rich possibilities of exploitation. It is a beautiful country with broad, green expanses between low, wooded mountains and is considered admirably suited for the growing of grain and for the raising of cattle and horses. In addition the country is very rich in gold, both in the firm rock and in looser strata. There have already been a good many gold diggers there and Urjanchai has by some of these been christened "Zolotoi Den" which is supposed to mean the "Golden Day."

Dr. Krebs now intends again to proceed to this land of promise together with seven Danish comrades, and these gentlemen have an eye to business, both as regards the great agricultural chances and, still more perhaps, the exploitation of the country's hidden treasures. As a kind of basis both for their practical endeavors and for the geographical explorations they mean to undertake, a sort of experimental farm will be started and the expedition will be well equipped with instruments for their sundry kinds of research, including meteorology.

They had intended to start last September, but it was found necessary to postpone the departure on account of the difficulties in getting through Bolshevik Russia, and access between Siberia and Mongolia appears to have been quite out of the question there. As soon as ever practicable, however, this little band of Danes will set out on their adventurous expedition to this distant land, which is still shrouded in mystery and appears to be a kind of "No Man's Land."

Urjanchai lies between the mountain ridges Sajon and Tannu-Ola, which, especially the former, boasts a number of wild, inaccessible peaks and deep clefts. In an easterly direction, where the two mountain ridges diverge, the large lake of Kosogol forms a natural frontier. The inhabitants are understood to number about 50,000. The climate is in a pronounced degree that of a big continent and all ordinary kinds of grain will ripen there. Larches and cedars cover the mountain sides and during spring and summer the steppes are covered with high and rich pastures, in which a good many plants of the bulb family are understood to number about 50,000. The climate is in a pronounced degree that of a big continent and all ordinary kinds of grain will ripen there. Larches and cedars cover the mountain sides and during spring and summer the steppes are covered with high and rich pastures, in which a good many plants of the bulb family are understood to number about 50,000. The climate is in a pronounced degree that of a big continent and all ordinary kinds of grain will ripen there. Larches and cedars cover the mountain sides and during spring and summer the steppes are covered with high and rich pastures, in which a good many plants of the bulb family are understood to number about 50,000.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.—Near West BOSTON

Chintz Pattern

Cretonne

Reproduced from the English original



Price 58c Per Yard

THIS cretonne has been copied by a skilled American manufacturer from a rare English chintz pattern. The exact color tones, and the raised effect known as taffeta weave have been carefully reproduced, making this cretonne just the thing for Springtime refurbishing.

It comes in five different color combinations, pink, rose, mulberry, blue and lavender, on grounds of white, navy, grey, and gold.

Mail orders filled

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street

WORCESTER, MASS.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR UNIONS FIGHTING FOR ARBITRATION

Action Taken to Resist What Leaders Regard as Organized Attempt to Take From Workers Certain Rights

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—While forces are at work to destroy the whole of the arbitration machinery working in Australia the Labor unions are fighting hard for its preservation and improvement.

Practical action is being taken to resist what is regarded by some of the men's leaders as a grave movement organized by the capitalists to rob the workers of rights won against long and heavy odds. The proposal of the Prime Minister to hold a round-table conference to investigate economic conditions is viewed with certain suspicion. The chief executive officer at Trades Hall, the headquarters of the Labor Party has commented in the press: "What a shallow mockery is the suggested conference of the Prime Minister, fathered as it is by the vested interests of Australia. The workers should wake up to what is going on under their eyes. The thing that surprises me is that the rank and file of the Labor movement have not long ago availed themselves of the opportunity of controlling, through the Federal Parliament, the National Bank of Australia, which would have been their salvation."

Protection From the Sweating System

The assertion is made that the Prime Minister desires the workers to go back to the wages which prevailed before the war, and that he wants the men to agree, not only to that reduction, but to nullify the legal safeguards which give them some protection from the sweating system which unregulated wages would bring about. One of the great authorities on arbitration laws, from the point of view of the men is Mr. H. C. Gibson, Federal Secretary of a large Commonwealth organization. An interview he gave while in Adelaide, recently on an important individual mission attracted considerable attention. Mr. Gibson insists, as a truism, that despite the much-quoted figures of the Commonwealth statistician as to their frequency, that 95 per cent of the trades unionists of Australia are, on principle, opposed to strikes as a means of settling industrial disputes, or achieving industrial reforms.

It is mentioned that the four biggest strikes of recent times, involving a loss in wages to those concerned of \$5,815,933, according to the estimate of the Commonwealth statistician, arose from causes outside the purview of existing arbitration laws. The argument is advanced, that in approximately nine cases out of 10 there is no legally constituted arbitration tribunal to deal with certain forms of industrial dispute. Stress is laid by union leaders of the recent decision of the High Court, in which it was held by a five-to-one majority that the Parliament of the Commonwealth has power, under a specific section of the Constitution, to make laws binding on the states, as employers, with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one state.

Smoldering Fires of State Rights

"This decision," urges Mr. Gibson "fanned into flame the smoldering fire of state rights, which has been the favorite battle cry of every reactionary." At the Premier's Conference an attempt was made to grapple with the complex problem of coordinating the industrial laws of the Commonwealth and States. There is abundant evidence, however, that the question was not approached from the broad Australian standpoint, but rather from the narrow viewpoint of the State Righter, indifferent to every other consideration than of maintaining the right of his State to do wrong.

The resolutions disclose a desire to get back to what the former president of the Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Higgins, so graphically described as the "hanging of the market for labor, with the pressure for profits on one side, and the pressure for profits on the other." While this might suit the book of some employers at the present time, when unemployment is rife, and business slack, it will not appeal so strongly when the corner is turned and militant unionism again asserts itself by the threat of hanging up the job. Then, perhaps, they will see some virtue in the principle they so lightly discarded, and regret their

Unfair Trial of Arbitration

Answering the assertion that arbitration has been tried and failed signally, Mr. Gibson contends that it has never had a fair test. One great defect, in Mr. Gibson's opinion, which is backed up generally by the workers, is that there has been lack of unified control. It is asked how it is humanly possible to apply great principles where there are no fewer than seven Parliaments passing laws affecting it, and at least 13 judges, besides numerous arbitration court presidents and officials, placing their own interpretations on such laws?

"Let the people," concludes Mr. Gibson, "issue a mandate to their representatives in the State and Federal Parliaments, insisting on these disabilities being removed, and the Commonwealth Parliament being clothed with necessary power, to make laws for the good government of Australia in relation to industrial matters. Then let Parliament accept such mandate in a non-party spirit, and frame laws in accordance with the true spirit of arbitration. On these reforms being accomplished the death knell of strikes will be sounded, and Australian industry will be placed on a footing that will enable it to hold its own in the amphitheater of the world."

Another Crisis Developed

Soon after these views were presented to the public an industrial crisis developed in the big mining centers of the State, and at the time of writing, many hundreds of men have been thrown out of employ-

ment. The Wallaroo & Moonta Mining Company, one of the largest and wealthiest in Australia, announced that it would be unable to carry on operations at the low-ruling price of copper and the high price of wages, and threatened a closing down. The miners who had broken away from the trade union and formed an association of their own, under the presidency of a former Labor Premier, Mr. Verran, owing to what they regarded as the unfair domination of agitators, offered to continue work at an 18 per cent reduction, the rate to be advanced corresponding with the improved price of copper. Even a large number of trade unionists were favorable to these terms, and as the association was not strong enough to supply the full requirements, it was hoped that the complement would be met in this manner. The leaders of the trade unions, however, brought pressure to bear, and as the shortage could not be made up, the mines are closing down.

The Secretary's Reply

The reply given by the union secretary to the statement of the company directors that half a loaf was better than none at all, was that the half loaf offered was insufficient to keep together the body and soul of the hard-working miner. He said the "dinkum unionists" could not accept the reduction. Later the great industry of quarrying iron ore at Iron Knob, also on the Peninsula, was stopped as the production had been overtaken and a substantial addition was made to the ranks of the unemployed.

Meanwhile, important observations on the operation of Australia's industrial laws were made by the president of the federal tribunal, Justice Powers. In a letter forwarded to the industrial officer of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining Company. The president stated that the court would not let any award it made prevent work being carried on in any industry, if the majority of the employees expressed their willingness to work on terms upon which the industry could be carried on. Awards, he said, were made only when the parties could not agree, and only to protect employees, not to prevent employment.

RUSSIAN ICE-BREAKER LEAVES PORT OF LEITH

EDINBURGH, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A vessel of considerable interest, not locally built, the Russian ice-breaker *Sviatogor*, departed from Leith Roads recently. She sailed for the Baltic by way of the Kiel Canal and from thence she will proceed to the Gulf of Finland, where she will work between Reval, Esthonia, and Petrograd. Her method of clearing a passage is to go ahead, forcing the ice, and then the specially constructed bow on top of the ice, and by sheer weight breaking a course through it.

The *Sviatogor* will materially assist in making it possible for supplies to be conveyed to Russia and in view of the disorganized condition of the railways her work is doubly important.

The Washington Observer

Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company

Washington, March 22. ONE of the greatest American-Japanese reunions on record will take place in Tokyo on July 4. The occasion will be the arrival in Japan of the famous class of 1881 of the United States Naval Academy, of which Admiral Uriu of Japan is a member. The party will be headed by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Annapolis '31, and will include Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who is known as the brother-in-law of the class, because a sister of his married into it. Arrangements for the expedition are in the hands of O. E. Weller, United States Senator from Maryland, who was graduated at the Academy 41 years ago and has been the class president since 1897. Other distinguished '81 men who will attend the reunion in Tokyo are Rear Admiral Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy; Brigadier-General Barnett, formerly commander of the Marine Corps; Brigadier-General Haynes of the Marine Corps; Capt. W. H. Staxton of Baltimore; Col. Zebulon V. Vance, U. S. A.; W. L. R. Emmet, turbine expert; Dr. Frank E. Bunts of Cleveland, and Rear-Admiral Hoogewerf, commandant at Bremerton, Washington.

The Annapolis "grads" of '81 are going to Japan at the invitation of Admiral Uriu, who was a reunion guest in this country last summer. In it was his second foregathering with his comrades of Academy days. The previous occasion was in 1909, during the Taft Administration. Admiral Uriu was sent here by the Tokyo Government at that time and at the class dinner in Washington in his honor, President Taft, members of the Cabinet and the congressional leaders were present. While in Japan next summer the class of '81 will be guests of the Nipponese Government. All concerned are anticipating the occasion as an episode of no inconsiderable international interest. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who will be in Japan on leave, hopes to join his countrymen in extending hospitality to the notable delegation from America.

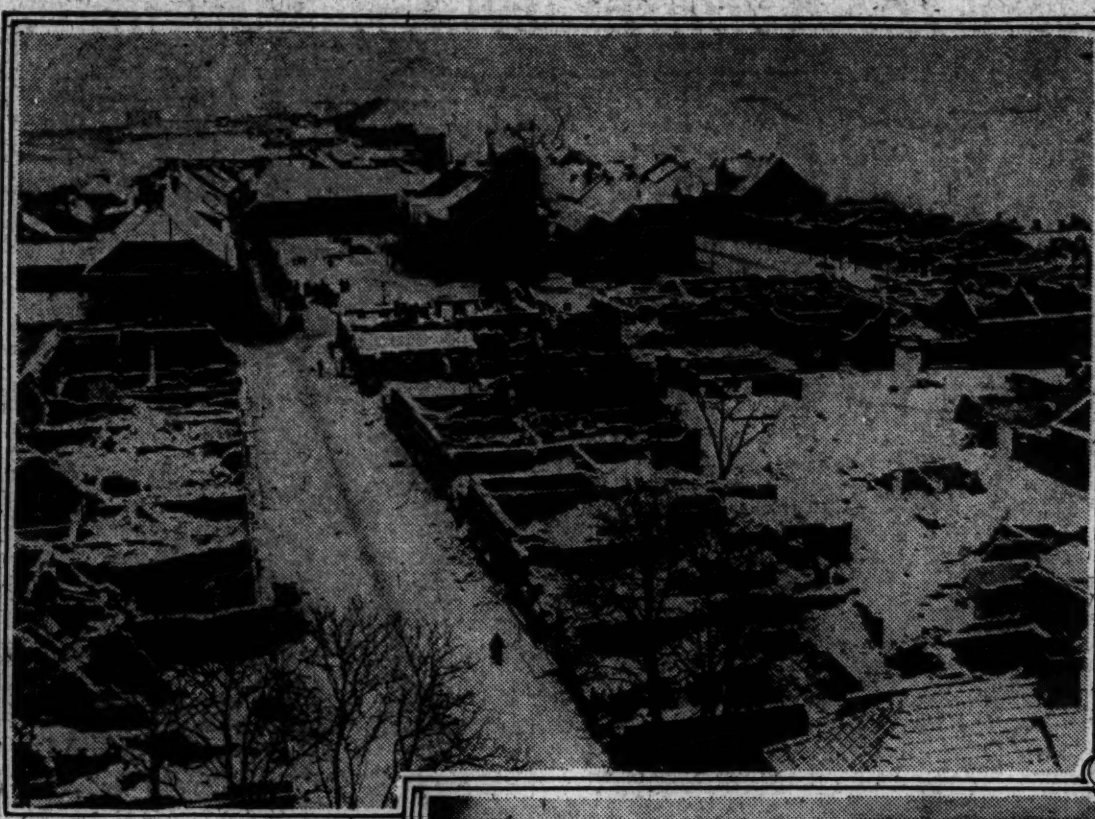
Randolph Bedford of Brisbane, member of the state Parliament of Queensland, Australia, is in Washington in the practice of his profession—journalism. This morning he deserted it for an hour to testify be-

fore the Senate Committee on Agriculture at the invitation of its chairman, Senator Norris of Nebraska. Mr. Bedford supplied an interesting narrative of Queensland's experiments in state ownership of public utilities, and said that he thought they would shortly include banking.

There are a lot of people in Washington whose toes are as hot as the Senator's. Senator William E. Borah has missed the political opportunity of a lifetime in ranging himself against the conference treaties. They will tell you that as the original and chief protagonist of a naval-limited conference among America, Great Britain and Japan, Senator Borah might easily have put himself in the leadership of the ratification fight. It would not have been illogical for him to do so. As it is, the Senate awaits with lively curiosity the disclosure of Mr. Borah's position on the naval treaty. Hitherto his friends have understood he was for it.

Nothing could more graphically illustrate present-day housing conditions in Washington than the hospitalities which the President and Mrs. Harding are this week extending to the new director of the mint, Fred E. Scooby and Mrs. Scooby. There cannot have been many families in American history who have had to "put up" at the White House because there was not any other suitable abode available in Washington. Yet that is the plight of the Scoobys. Half of the members of the Cabinet continue to dwell in hotels, as also does the Vice President, and so do scores of senators and representatives. There is a rent commission in the District of Columbia, but rents continue high. Building operations are in lively progress, but mostly in neighborhoods unsuitable for residence by official personages while the new houses going up are for the most part of the "standardized" type and inordinately expensive.

ALCOHOL TO REPLACE GASOLINE. WINNIPEG, Man., March 13 (Special Correspondence)—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture contemplates the establishment of a distillery in Winnipeg for the manufacture of industrial alcohol from potatoes. The idea is to provide alcohol for use as fuel on farms to replace gasoline. Minor changes in gasoline carburetors, it is said, will permit the use of industrial alcohol, which could be sold at a much lower price than gasoline.



World Wide Photos
Upper—Prussian Village Destroyed by Russians at Beginning of the War
Lower—New Rows of Houses Erected on the Site of a Devastated Village

NEW VILLAGES RISE ON SITES OF OLD IN EAST PRUSSIA

KONIGSBERG, East Prussia, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Many new villages have sprung up with surprising rapidity in the devastated districts of East Prussia. On the sites of old townships which were reduced to masses of debris when the Russian forces swept across the border at the beginning of the World War neat rows of dwellings, factories, workshops, schools, churches and institutions of various kinds have been reared and the thoroughfares leading thereto cleared of every suggestion of the ravages of war.

The task confronting the inhabitants was immense. Roads had been flooded to check the advancing armies and when the water subsided the thoroughfares had been rendered almost impassable by the heavy guns which had passed over them. Whole villages had been wiped out, only the ruins of houses marking the site of what had once been a proud township. The population was scattered, having had to flee before the onward sweep of the invaders. So complete was the destruction that it was a debatable question in many cases as to whether the idea of rebuilding a township on the original site should be pursued or abandoned.

However, the Russian occupation was short-lived. The tide of success turned in favor of the Germans. The army of occupation was forced to retire and steps were taken at once to lay plans for the work of rebuilding the homes of the refugees.

Sir Arthur Balfour May Succeed Mr. Lloyd George in Government

Crisis May Bring Back the Unionist Leader Who Was Defeated 16 Years Ago by Premier

LONDON, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—For some weeks past Sir Arthur Balfour's name has been mentioned in certain quarters hostile to the Premier, as likely again to command in English political life. Seeing that his name was mentioned in the Premier's recent letter to Mr. Chamberlain, it is evident that he is still regarded, from entirely different points of view, as capable of serving his country in the highest capacity. It is one of the ironies so frequent in political life that after 16 years Mr. Lloyd George, who rose on the ruins of the Unionist Party in 1906, should now see in its defeated leader of that time the hope of the present situation.

It may be that, while the Conservatives look to him as the future head of the Government, the Premier may be thinking of another political move more in keeping with his own position in the country. But whatever may be the exact place which Sir Arthur Balfour is destined by his friends to fill, there is no doubt of its importance. This most elusive of Britain's elder statesmen is again in the running for the Premiership. That it should be so is even more significant than the reentry of Earl Grey into political life. Party politics on the old lines are beginning to take shape.

Decisively Rejected in 1906

But one wonders if a leader who does not appeal to the country can succeed as Premier? Certainly Sir Arthur was decisively rejected in 1906. At the previous election in 1900 it was Lord Salisbury who was the head of the Government. Sir Arthur followed him, not as the chosen of the nation, but as the Conservative Party's choice. He was a consummate leader of the House, where his wit, charm, unruffled serenity, old-world courtesy, and intellectual readiness and vigor made him as much beloved as he was feared and admired.

But he was not able to make himself understood by the common man, who must be addressed in the language of the emotions, and plainly, not to say graphically, at that. This, however, is a language he never learned, and his intellect is subtle rather than forceful. Hence he puzzled the country when it wanted a clear lead. There is, too, a certain detachment in his attitude toward his kind, which is only saved from being Olympian by the fineness of his fiber.

He is constitutionally incapable of enthusiasm, or any quality which corresponds to it. He can never uplift an audience while his spell is upon them, much less stir deeply great masses of men who read his message next morning in the newspapers. Or, to put it another way, he does not strike the imagination.

Appeals to Reason

His appeal is to reason and intelligence to the intellect. That is why he was, perhaps, the most successful Irish Secretary who ever went to Dublin Castle. The Irish with their

SPAIN INCREASES POSTAGE AND ISSUES NEW STAMPS

Post Office Building in Madrid Claimed to Be the Finest in the Iberian Peninsula

MADRID, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—In the way of mere coincidence there has been a most conspicuous sequence of interesting and important events lately in connection with the Spanish postal service. A year ago the international postal congress was held here and the entire postal system of the world considerably modified. On that occasion there was a general agreement by the foreign delegates that the recently completed central post office in Madrid, or the Palace of Communications as its official name was the handsomest and best equipped in the world. This building is in many respects the finest modern edifice in Spain and its interior convenience and equipment are wonderful.

Although it appeared so, the fact is that the new post office building with

new telegraph department. Spanish establishments of any kind are not conspicuous for their bathrooms, but here are many, while the royal party sat down to lunch in the "winter garden" of the post office which is an extra that the most fashionable hotel might envy. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present prizes, ranging from a thousand pesetas downwards, to the successful competitors in a telegraphing competition held recently.

A few days later the post office and its works again came into the royal picture, as it might be said, for the administrator in chief of the Casa de la Moneda, or mint, Señor José Rodríguez Sedano, and the chief engraver to the same, who is also engraver to the Bank of Spain, Señor Enrique Vaquer, were received by His Majesty for the purpose of submitting to him samples of the new stamps just being made. They gave to the King a beautifully-bound album containing samples of every value, the engraving for which has been done by Señor Vaquer, a portrait of the King, engraved by the same artist, being used as frontispiece to the book.

New Stamp Issues

The new stamps are handsome and effective in design, and the King was pleased with them, congratulating the engraver and administrator and remarking that the postage stamp was one of the most brilliant manifestations of the graphic arts of a nation. The new stamps are a slightly larger than those which they are to displace. Within a border very artistically designed is a bust portrait of the King, facing forwards, in the full uniform of a captain-general. The border is surmounted by the royal crown, and the denomination and the abbreviation "Cts." are in opposite corners below. At present the 20-centimo stamps are the first to come to issue, and others of 1, 4, and 10 pesetas, with different designs, will be placed in circulation.

At this particular moment, with so much attention directed to the posts and telegraphs, out comes the new postal rates for foreign correspondence and a new set of rules attaching thereto, all of which have been in careful preparation since the time of the aforesaid international congress. It is now promulgated that letters for foreign places (except Portugal, Gibraltar, France, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru) must be stamped at the rate of 40 centimos for 20 grams (instead of the usual 25 centimos before) and 20 centimos for every 20 grams or fractional part thereof afterwards. There are correspondingly increased rates for other classes of postal communications, post, card, now needing 25 centimos stamps. It is enacted that letters must not exceed two kilograms in weight—after all is a very liberal allowance—nor exceed 45 centimeters in length in any direction.

Opening of New Building

The Premier, Señor Antonio Maura and various other members of the Cabinet, accompanied Their Majesties, and the director-general of communications, the Count de Colomby, received the party and took them at once into the apparatus hall where the employees received them with the liveliest cheering. The employees sprang a surprise on the King and Queen on this occasion, for they offered Their Majesties, for the benefit of the soldiers in Morocco, the sum of 38,534 pesetas, every man in the building forging that day's wages for the purpose of this subscription. The King then started the apparatus, being keenly interested in the latest Wheatstone instruments that have been installed. He sent the first message by telegraph, an inquiry to Morocco concerning a Spanish soldier there whose father was anxious concerning him and had made an appeal. An answer came back from General Sanjurjo, the Commandant-General at Melilla, intimating that inquiries would be made, and making loyal and enthusiastic declarations. Shortly afterward the required information was telegraphed. Then the King telegraphed at some length to the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, at Tetuan, and the general sent back a dutiful and affectionate answer. In the course of other telegrams that were transmitted the phrase "Viva España" was somewhat dominant.

Presentations to King and Queen

Many other things happened on this occasion. The Count de Colomby handed to Their Majesties an album containing the postage stamps of China, modern and otherwise, that the Chinese delegates had sent as a gift to him. Don Alfonso marveled at the wonderful appointments of the

Postal Regulations on Unmailables

Rules are laid down by which many things are prohibited being sent through the post. Drugs and narcotics are in the list, undesirable pictures also, and the people are warned against sending so many specimens of articles through the post as to lead to the suspicion that the object is to evade customs duties in this way. The postal authorities seem to be very much concerned about the use of envelopes with the transparent openings through which the typed address is seen. They appear to think that this innovation is placing an additional burden on the staff, and may lead to doubts and difficulties, and are insisting on various rules being complied with.

The Finance Minister is thinking of trying to increase the home correspondence rates by five centimos, and this is naturally leading to the most anxious and acute discussions in various quarters. The proposal is purely in the interests of the budget as money is needed. All kinds of arguments are being adduced against the idea; and other countries are familiar with most of the arguments, the chief one being that the increase would fall in its object through the decreased use of the postal services.

The Home Beautiful

Rike's Department of
Interior Decorating

is modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of Interior Decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment. Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

The Rike-Kumler Co.
Est. 1853 Main at Second
DAYTON, OHIO

"Buy Your Furs Direct From the Makers."

FURS MADE TO ORDER
FURS REMODELED
READY-MADE FURS

LEAKAS, Furriers
Commercial Bldg., Dayton, O.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
98 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL POLICIES
'AND LOWEST RATES' WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. Private Branch Exchange Main 8720

When in Need
of
Flowers
Buy of
Zinn
The Florist
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 9

C. H. ALDEN CO.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FINE SHOES
Standardization enables us to produce
of Superior Quality, Style and Fit
at Favorable Prices.
ABINGTON, MASS.

BILL TO SELL FRUIT BY POUND HELD UP

Day in Legislature Also Touches on Sheppard-Towner Act and Daylight Saving

When the Senate draft of the order asking information on the Sheppard-Towner Act and other subsidy laws passed by the Federal Government came to the House yesterday, Representative Shattuck, author of the original order, said that it is merely a condensation and urged acceptance. The motion was carried without objection. The House accepted Representative Doyle's motion that the adverse report on his bill to extend the daylight saving period from five to seven months be changed to next annual session.

On the bill for the sale of fruit, nuts, and vegetables by the pound instead of measure, Representative Douglas declared that it would result in a purchase of 750 bushels of potatoes in Maine, for example, being sold as 900 bushels in Massachusetts. For the bill, Representative Bidwell said that the special commission that had considered transactions between retailer and consumer had gone into the question and decided that the avoirdupois pound is the only honest method. A motion to postpone until next Tuesday was carried when several members declared they wished to obtain added information.

Attempt was made to amend the bill providing that motor vehicles may carry registration plates of either the old or new year between noon on Dec. 31 and noon of Jan. 1. Amendments were sought to increase the period but were rejected, and the bill was sent to a third reading.

The Committee on State House reported favorably on an appropriation of \$5000 for a memorial in the State House to Lt.-Col. Charles W. Whitcomb of the Seventy-Seventh Division, and Eriates Michael J. Perkins and George Dillby of the Twenty-Sixth Division, all wearers of the Congressional Medal of Honor. A favorable report was received on a bill to punish persons making false statements about candidates for political office.

The Senate sat in a brief session. An adverse report was received from the Committee on Rules on the order of Senator John J. Carey for a joint session of both branches to consider a constitutional amendment for popular election of judges. The House has accepted a similar adverse report.

On the motion of Sen. Andrew Cassano, reconsideration of the bill to increase the City Council of Boston to 25 members was postponed until next Tuesday. One of the reports of the Committee on Power and Light that there is no legislation necessary on the report of the Public Utilities Commission against capitalization of the premium surpluses of gas and electric companies, Sen. Lewis Perkins explained the report, and it was accepted.

WOULD EXCLUDE NEWARK COMPANY

Attorney-General Calls Mutual Benefit's Methods Unlawful

In an opinion today, J. Weston Allen, attorney-general, declared that it appears that the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., is conducting certain of its business in violation of the insurance laws of the Commonwealth. The opinion further declares that it is the insurance commissioner's duty to bar the company from doing any new business in Massachusetts.

This ruling is directed at an "accelerative endowment policy" written by the company. The policy provides that dividends accruing during the life of the policy shall not be paid to the holder but shall be applied to shorten the term of the policy.

Protest against the plan was made to Clarence W. Hobbs, insurance commissioner, by Fred S. Elwell, Boston insurance man. He contended this policy operated in violation of laws established after the Armstrong investigation of corrupt practices in insurance matters in 1894.

The grounds for opposition was based on the fact that a policy for 20 years might be shortened to 15 years by the application of the dividends, but that a beneficiary would receive only the face value of the policy in the event of its falling due before the end of the term. In this way, it was alleged, the dividends accruing remain in the hands of the company and result in building up a large profit from dividends really belonging to policy holders.

STATE COMMISSION HELD TO BE TOO LARGE

PROVIDENCE, March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Opposition to a general movement for the abolition of a large commission and the substitution of a small commission to govern the State's institutions has developed in a new administration bill. A committee drawn from numerous civic societies had asked for the passage of a bill in the Legislature providing for a commission of five instead of a commission of nine. In the membership of this commission of five, one, it was required, should be a woman. In the employment of this commission, it was provided, should be a salaried executive to transact the business under the supervision of the commission.

Now the Administration has offered a bill reorganizing a commission of nine, to include two women with a paid executive. Objections to such a large commission were that it was unwieldy; that with many absences of members its work was impeded, and that in political appointments efficiency was sacrificed. Women's societies took the initiative in proposing the commission of five bill. The contesting bill is very similar except that it would save to the Republican Administration four political offices, which the civic committee's recommendations propose to abolish.



Dutch Garden One Feature of Flower Display in Horticultural Hall

SHOW FEATURES BULBOUS PLANTS

Annual Exhibition Opens at Horticultural Hall

Aristocrats of the floral kingdom are holding forth in royal state at the Massachusetts Horticultural Hall where the annual show of spring flowering bulbous plants is being held. The doors opened at noon today for a four days' exhibit, March 23 to March 26.

A sturdy Raphael palm raised to a commanding position occupies the center of the hall, flanked by a carefully designed Dutch flower garden on one side and on the other a grouping featuring a white Indian azalea, with six pink rhododendrons grouped about it.

The Dutch garden has a center piece of potted bulbous plants bordered by hedges of flowering shrubs and cedars. Intersecting paths and two trellis arbors present a pleasing picture, with tulips, daffodils and hyacinths, flowers of Dutch origin, blending in a profusion of color.

Banks of bulbous plants in bud and bloom flank either side of the long hall and in nooks and corners are displayed attractive settings of native heather, a first showing of Louisiana Hunneville azaleas, cinerarias, acacia, cyclamen, primroses and yellow jasmynes.

MEXICAN CENSUS FIGURES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19 (Special Correspondence).—Returns from the Mexican national census—the first complete census ever made in that Republic—give a total number of inhabitants of 13,948,800, of whom 6,811,774 are males and 7,136,926 females, according to official reports received by the Mexican consulate-general here.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE GIVES TERMS FOR BACKING CONSERVATIVES

In a Letter to Austen Chamberlain He States That He Would Support Them on Certain Conditions

LONDON, March 23 (Special Cable).—The strength of the position that Mr. Lloyd George has taken up in asking the House of Commons for a vote of confidence upon his policy, proved itself in the House last night in the desultory nature of the criticism to which the Opposition was able to subject this declaration.

The Independent Liberal's answer will probably take the form of an amendment directed to changing the issue as being one upon the question of holding the Geneva Conference, regarding which they are in entire accord with the Coalitionists.

RAILWAY ASKED TO FIX STREET

Mayor of Chelsea Also Requests Further Extension of the Five-Cent Fare Zone

Attention of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway has been called to the condition of the rails and paving in Chelsea Square, in a letter sent to them by Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea.

Continual complaints of injuries to motors driven over the spot in question, at Everett Avenue and Broadway, are reaching the Mayor. The rails project several inches above the paving, according to the statement, and there are said to be holes a foot deep. Mayor Quigley received a complaint only yesterday from a motorist who had trouble there.

Conditions are due to the poor foundations of the tracks, according to Chelsea Street Department engineers, who say the rails have not been relaid since the fire in 1908, and that some of the curves are loose and the ties have rotted, leaving depressions. A part of this section was repaved by the city not long ago, but the city claims that the conditions in the area specified are due to the work of the street railway entirely and should be replaced by it.

The point raised by the street railway manager for the district, Frank I. Hardy, is that the trouble is not with the rails but with the pavement, and that under the provisions of the act that created the public trusteeship of the road the railway was to be relieved of the work of paving, between rails and 18 inches each side, as required by the general law, for a period of two years after the declaration of peace, and that this rule is still in effect. The city engineer of Chelsea is of the opinion that where the condition is due primarily to the foundation under the tracks, which allows the sinking of the pavement, the railway company is liable.

Mayor Quigley also has asked for the extension of the 5-cent fare in Chelsea. "Until about two months ago there was a 10-cent fare from Chelsea Square to Scollay Square, Boston. At

that time a special line of cars was put on with a 5-cent fare for this particular ride. The request means an extension of the 5-cent fare to Bellingham station at Washington Avenue and to Mills Corner on the Woodlawn route. The present fare is 10 cents cash, or 16 tickets for \$1. The Chelsea district, like other districts of the Eastern Massachusetts system, is operated on its own revenue and fares are governed accordingly. The trustees express readiness to extend the 5-cent fare as soon as receipts warrant. The mayor receives monthly reports of the exact expenses of the lines of that district.

PLAN RECIPROCITY IN TRUCK LICENSES

Representatives of Three States Meet Today

Reciprocal license privileges and restrictions for motor trucks engaged in interstate transport are being considered at an informal conference at the State House this afternoon between representatives of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The gathering consists of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and John N. Cole, commissioner of public works, both of Massachusetts; George R. Wellington, head of the state motor vehicle department of Rhode Island, and John McDonald, assistant to Robbins Stoeckel, commissioner of motor vehicles of Connecticut. The conferees met at Room 427, State House, offices of the department of public works, and went out to luncheon, during and after which the subjects of the meeting will be considered.

Discussion is to be confined to the problem of dealing with cases of trucks licensed in one of the states which pass into or through one or both of the others. In the past confusion has been created by the rules and regulations in the different states. The present tendency is to establish uniformity in regard to both privileges and restrictions; that is, if Massachusetts allows a truck licensed in another state to operate 30 days in the Commonwealth without taking out a license and paying fees, Massachusetts expects similar privileges for its truck owners in the other states.

However, Mr. Goodwin informed The Christian Science Monitor that in cases of motor trucks which frequently made regular trips, the damage done to roads and discomfort caused to other highway users are such that there is a growing demand that these vehicles be compelled to take out licenses and pay fees in every state in which they are driven.

PRENDERGAST ESTATE MUST PAY EXTRA TAX

Decision by Judge Bingham in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, reverses a previous finding in the district court, and gives Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue, authority to collect the full tax with interest, levied on the estate of James M. Prendergast. The whole sum involved is \$33,900.36, but the question of law was over the sum of \$3900, charged as interest because the tax was not paid when due.

The executors of the estate, represented by William A. Gaston, had contended that the law allowed them a year and 180 days in which to pay and the lower court had sustained them. Judge Bingham, however, finds that the law allowed only a year, and that the 180 days period was optional. There was no contention as to the tax itself.

SCHOOL CHILDREN MAKE QUILTS

PORTLAND, Maine.—Domestic science in the public schools has been turned to good use here. The girls of the fifth and sixth grades of the public schools have just completed 17 quilts for children in various Portland institutions. The quilts are designed in Mother Goose figures, animals, and fruits and flowers.

Egypt and Texas In "Onion Race"

Marketmen Show Keen Interest as Steamers Near Port

Amusements in the form of potato races, egg rolling, and similar pastimes have become more or less commonplace by the addition of a new race, which has passed from the mere fun category to that of commercial importance. The new variety is the "onion race" and involves two large steamers now on the way to Boston from Alexandria. Hundreds of marketmen and importers are deeply concerned over these vessels, as they are bringing large consignments of Egyptian onions, in addition to other cargo such as cotton, etc. The point is, the onions are likely to arrive here not far from the time that Texas onions reach the market.

Thus a competitive situation arises and much depends on which variety of onion reaches the market first, according to market men. The steamer Croxeth Hall is due here about March 26, with the first lot of Egyptian onions and the steamer Hog Island is bringing another lot, due here about April 20. Steamship offices are deluged with inquiries daily as to when the vessels are expected and how many onions are coming. A small shipment would not seriously affect the market but should a large lot arrive it would be a different story, they say.

Onions have been scarce and expensive this past winter and the early crop of Texas onions was retarded by unfavorable weather. The first of the Texas crop are due here about April 1.

MEDICAL LIBERTY UPHELD IN SOUTH

South Carolina and Mississippi Legislatures Defeat Restrictive Bills

Several legislative steps looking toward preservation of medical freedom have been taken in two southern states recently. In South Carolina the Legislature has rejected a bill to require medical examination for men before marriage. In Mississippi a similar bill applying to both men and women has been reported adversely by the committee on public health and the Legislature has rejected a bill to require all public school teachers to furnish medical certificates of health.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 23 (Special).—The State Legislature has rejected a bill that would require all men intending marriage to submit to medical examination and to obtain a medical certificate of health in order to obtain permission.

JACKSON, Miss., March 23 (Special).—The committee on public health of the House of Representatives has reported adversely on a bill to require both men and women to submit to medical examination and obtain medical certificates of health before marriage. According to good authority, this committee report means almost certainly the ultimate defeat of the measure by the House.

The House has rejected, by voting indefinite postponement, a bill to require all teachers in public schools to furnish medical certificates of health. This bill had previously passed the Senate with little opposition or discussion of any kind, but when its nature became generally understood its decisive rejection by the House of Representatives followed promptly.

LECTURES OFFERED ON THE CONSTITUTION

Four lectures on the Constitution of the United States will be given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Public Interest League, at the Hotel Westminster on Mondays at 11 o'clock. The speakers and dates are:

March 27—George A. Sweetser of Boston: "The Constitution and its Meaning."

April 3—Frank F. Dresser of Worcester: "The Sovereignty of the States."

April 10—Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, Suffolk district attorney: "The Constitution as the Safeguard of the People's Liberty."

April 17—Archibald Stevenson of New York, special agent for the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice: "Socialism or the Constitution."

VACCINATION BILL STRONGLY OPPOSED

Measure to Extend Compulsory Features Considered Particularly Objectionable

Strong opposition to House Bill 495, proposing to extend compulsory vaccination to 140,000 pupils in private schools throughout Massachusetts, will be brought to the front when the measure reaches the floor for debate, following the favorable report made in the House late yesterday by the Committee on Public Health.

Friends of medical freedom are preparing to bring heavy pressure against enactment of the bill, which was on the House calendar today for a second reading. The big fight against the measure is likely to come in the Senate, unless its progress is blocked in the lower branch of the Legislature.

This bill is considered particularly objectionable, not alone because it extends compulsory vaccination to private schools, but because, its opponents point out, it restores that which was taken out of the law about four years ago requiring physicians to state their reasons for granting certificates of exemption from medical examination of school children. This clause was taken out of the law at the instance of the medical authorities themselves.

The bill accompanies the petition of John W. Bartol, physician. Senator Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield and Representative James H. Kelleher of Cambridge dissent from the report of the committee.

The bill was actively opposed when it came up for hearing by the Medical Liberty League and many other proponents of medical freedom. Fundamental objections to the compulsory feature of the measure were particularly emphasized by the opponents, and its extension to additional educational institutions was strongly condemned.

The bill provides that a minor under 14 years of age, who has not been vaccinated, shall not be admitted to a public or private school except upon presentation of a certificate signed by a registered physician that the physician has, at the time of giving the certificate, personally examined the child and that he is of the opinion that the physical condition of the minor under 14 years of age is such that his health will be endangered by vaccination. The said certificate shall state the reasons for the opinion of the physician who signs it, and shall be valid only for one year from the date thereof. A minor under 14 years of age who is a member of a household in which a person is ill with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or any other infectious or contagious disease declared by the department of public health to be dangerous to the public health, or of a household exposed to such contagion from another household as aforesaid, shall not attend any public or private school during such illness until the teacher of the school has been furnished with a certificate from the board of health of the city or town, or from the attending physician of such person, stating that danger of conveying disease by the child has passed.

"This act shall not be construed to affect the rights of any foreigner admitted to this country under treaty stipulations which are inconsistent herewith."

The public health committee, which voted some days ago to report the bill favorably, did not file it with the clerk of the House until yesterday, because proponents of the measure have been reluctant, it is stated, to push this bill until Senate Bill 130, providing for optional vaccination, was disposed of.

Senator Frederick Butler of Lawrence, in charge of Senate Bill 130, introduced by the Medical Liberty League, moved to lay it on the table following its unfavorable report by the Committee on Public Health in the House.

Instead of allowing the adverse report on the optional vaccination bill to be considered in the Senate, it is the intention of proponents of the bill to move substitution of the original bill for the adverse report, thereby focusing discussion on the merits of the bill. Since Senate Bill 130 is a virtual amendment of House Bill 495, the vaccinationists, it is said, had hoped to avoid commitment of their bill until their adverse report on Bill 130 had been accepted.

REDUCTION IN RATES

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 23.—New Hampshire boot and shoe manufacturers will receive a reduction in transportation rates of nearly 10 cents per 100 pounds as the result of a conference between southern transportation companies and the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association.

Low Heel Princess Pat

Endorsed by the Y. W. C. A.



With the heel just a wee bit closer to Mother Earth. Many women want it that way.

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St., Boston 375 Washington St., Quincy

EXCLUSION PACT WITH JAPAN ASKED

Official of Pacific Chamber of
Commerce Says Treaty
Would Bring Harmony

"We believe that Japan has honestly adopted a program whereby she desires to cooperate with America for the development of Pacific trade and oriental expansion, rather than to seek her objectives by force. We are therefore tremendously concerned over the ratification of the spirit and aims of the Washington Conference."

This emphatic statement of the views of the business men of San Francisco regarding the four-power treaty now under discussion in the United States Senate was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today by Robert V. Lynch, vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

"We favor, also," Mr. Lynch continued, "immediate negotiations for a treaty between the United States and Japan which will recognize the wisdom of the further development of a permanent Japanese population in America, with reciprocal denial of privileges, such as land ownership, to the citizens of either country residing in the other's country. This would eliminate to the largest possible degree discriminatory treatment of Japanese in America as compared with the treatment accorded other aliens."

"California must be the sympathetic interpreter of oriental conditions and opportunities to the people of the United States. We are making every effort to change the situation from one of emotional hostility to one of constructive friendship."

Closer Accord Noted.

"Recognizing the tremendous economic necessity for the limitation of armaments and looking forward with great apprehension that the objectives of Japan and other nations on the Pacific would lead to a severe conflict, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has long been one of the outstanding elements backing the spirit and aims of the Washington Conference. We now rejoice greatly that one of the results of the Conference has been to bring Japan and the United States into friendly discussion of those great questions in which our national interests so definitely conflict in the Orient."

Mr. Lynch is now on a tour as the representative of his organization to tell in various cities the story of how the citizens of San Francisco emancipated themselves from the hold of a building combination and will speak before the Master Builders Association at a dinner at Young's Hotel tonight. For several years, however, he has been a member of the Japanese Relations Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. This committee was appointed for the purpose of forming contacts with the best business men of Japan with a view to promoting frank and friendly

relations. He has made several trips to Japan and is in close touch with general oriental and Pacific problems. While California could develop more rapidly with the mobile and peculiarly well adapted Japanese labor, we decided some time ago that we would rather forgo rapid economic development than create an international problem. The thoughtful people of the State, the people with large commercial responsibilities saw the futility of being enemies with Japan. Of course the politicians and some of the newspapers stick to the old political tradition that the way to arouse popular applause is to abuse the Japanese. It is just like the old trick of twisting the Lion's tail. What the thoughtful saw was that the Pacific coast is bound up with the oriental trade and that Japan is the only big maritime power, the only organized Nation in the Orient and, therefore, a factor to be dealt with.

"Japan knows that the United States is her largest customer and she also knows that she cannot press her national in large numbers over the Anglo-Saxon barrier, as represented by the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But friendship with the United States must be one of her dominant policies. On the other hand thoughtful Californians see the necessity of dealing with the inevitable facts involved and of dealing with them on a friendly and not a hostile basis. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has stood out in sharp contrast to the popular attitude of California and has strongly opposed the anti-alien laws and other pieces of hampering legislation, on the ground that they are inoperative, highly irritating and unduly obstructive in a delicate and difficult international situation, and are matters that should be handled by the national government only."

"Our Japanese Relations Committee has cultivated and made secure friendly relations with the best elements of Japan during a period of several years. Ours has been a policy of absolute justice and even generosity to the nationals of Japan legally resident in the United States. The results have been gratifying and we now feel confident that the time is not far distant when America and Japan will get along in absolute harmony."

ARGENTINA POSTED ON AMERICAN WARES

An active publicity campaign to acquaint Argentine importers with the superior quality of America-made goods has been inaugurated by the American Dry Goods Agents Association of Buenos Ayres, according to reports received from Consul-General W. Henry Robertson at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

New England textile interests will watch the outcome of the campaign with keen interest. For the publicity is given to summer goods. The first of the series of circulars to be issued by the association deals with the subject of gray goods only. Other circulars are being prepared, the next to treat on drills.

COOPERATION IS URGED ON SCHOOLS

Staffs of Junior and Senior High
Asked to Work Together for
Coherent Sequence

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., March 23 (Special).—"In order to attain a unity in this six-year period of secondary education afforded by the organization of the junior high school, we will need to have the best of cooperation in the staffs directing and teaching the work in the two units," said Prof.

the athletic life of both high school and college student is concerned, and the time for hedging and giving way inch by inch has passed.

Use of Cooperative Survey

An address by Prof. Stephen S. Colvin of Brown University was the feature of the opening session last evening. The speaker, who is professor of secondary education at Brown, urged use of the cooperative survey by all high school teachers. "In the first place," he said, "it will promote the interests of good teaching in a way that can scarcely be accomplished by any other means. In the second place—and this I believe is its chief merit—it will revolutionize the attitude of the high school teacher toward his work; it will create an interest and even an enthusiasm where there is now too

'L' TRUSTEES FAVOR TRANSIT BOARD

Legislative Committee Holds
Hearing on Three Measures

Formation of a transit commission that will be concerned with working out a comprehensive transportation system taking in the territory within a six-mile radius of the State House meets with the approval of the trustees of the Boston Elevated, declared H. Ware Barnum, counsel for the Elevated, appearing before the legislative

ert Walcott for a report by the Metropolitan District Commission on transit conditions. The substitute would have the situation investigated by the commission in cooperation with the Department of Public Utilities, the Department of Public Works and the Division of Housing and Town Planning of the Department of Public Welfare.

This joint body would report to the General Court in 1923 "with recommendations as to the advisability of creating a permanent metropolitan planning board, either as a separate department or within an existing department, which would coordinate the activities of local planning boards in the metropolitan area and deal in an advisory capacity with the problems of the future development of the area, and especially the problem of the relief of present and future congestion caused by foot, vehicle and rail traffic, which because of their metropolitan character do not fall within the scope of local planning activities."

HEARING HELD ON NEW BRIDGES

Real Estate Men Differ on Cot-
tage Farm Relocation

Discussion of the proposal to relocate the bridge over the Charles River at Cottage Farm, by building a new span from St. Paul's Street on the Boston side to Magazine Street on the Cambridge side, was reopened today before the Senate Committee on Ways and Means. The hearing was also concerned with the construction of three proposed new bridges across the Charles between Boston and Watertown and Boston and Cambridge.

Previous hearings held on the bridge proposals have been marked by large attendance and many speakers. The hearing held by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on the bill in Cambridge was particularly well attended. Those heard today were chiefly property owners and the number present was small.

Real estate owners whose property is on the Boston side of the river joined with Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, in opposing the relocation of the Cottage Farm Bridge. Several property owners on the Cambridge side appeared in support, asserting that it would be of benefit to Cambridge to have the new site. Boston real estate holders asserted that the effect would be adverse to property on both sides.

As chairman of the committee that originally had the bill, Senator Wellington Wells described the advantages of the new location. He said that the bridge would cost about \$175,000, and added that it was proposed to amend the bill to exclude street cars from the bridge and Magazine Street. One of the main sources of the opposition to the bill has been based on the proximity of the Magazine Beach bathing houses for children to the proposed bridge.

JITNEY PROTECTION PROMISE IS ALLEGED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 23.—The Public Utilities Commission hearing on the trolley fare here was enlivened yesterday by a statement from W. F. D. Kilpatrick, representing the Bridgeport jitney associations, that Governor Lake, before he signed the jitney bill last year, assured that the jitney bus lines in this city would not be interfered with. Mr. Kilpatrick said that this assurance was given to the Governor at a conference in Hartford attended by the three members of the Public Utilities Commission and Lucius S. Storrs, president of the Connecticut company.

President Storrs immediately denied the claim made by Mr. Kilpatrick and denials also were made by Charles C. Edwell and Joseph W. Alsop, members of the Public Utilities Commission. Governor Lake, over the telephone last night, said he had never conferred with President Storrs and the commissioners in regard to the jitney bill. He also denied having made any statement to Mr. Kilpatrick indicating that there was an agreement on the Bridgeport jitney situation.

RUM HUNT ORDERED ABOARD NAVAL SHIPS

WASHINGTON, March 23.—All naval vessels except combatant craft arriving at the Hampton Roads naval base from foreign ports will be searched for "suspicious packages" under orders issued by Rear Admiral Rodman, commandant of the fifth naval district, as the result of cases of liquor recently having been found concealed on naval ships.

The order directs that where such navy ships were compelled to anchor in the stream before docking, no shore boats be allowed to approach the ship except such as carried authorized government agents.

"The commandant," the letter says, "is determined to prevent the introduction of contraband into the United States through naval vessels coming within his jurisdiction, and upon any instance of such coming to his attention, the commandant will hold the vessel concerned directly responsible."

300 WORKERS STRIKE IN LYNN FACTORY

LYNN, Mass., March 23.—As a result of the refusal of the Clayman Shoe Company's officers to sign a working agreement offered by the rate committee of the United Shoe Workers of America, 300 workers in the company's plant went on strike today. Other Lynn shoe factories are not likely to be affected. Recently the Clayman Shoe Company joined the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association and President Clayman of the company was reluctant to sign the agreement proffered by the workers for a longer time than until May 1, without signing of it also by the other manufacturers in the association.

'PROPERTY VOTE' ABOLITION IN DOUBT

With Rhode Island Legislative
Session Nearing End Bill Is
Still in Committee

PROVIDENCE, March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Whether the dominant Republicans in this State will continue to ignore the demand for the repeal of the constitutional amendment, known as the property vote clause, or will bequeath it to another session of the General Assembly, is not apparent with the end of the present session 30 days away. It is evident that the leaders have checked the repeal measure with a bill to abolish the "property vote" in cities of the State, but to workers of the repeal it is also apparent the Republican controlled committees dare not let the matter get onto the floor of the House.

The Democratic bill seeking complete abolition was sent to the committee on special legislation in the House. The Republican bill, offering a half-way treatment to the objectors of the clause, has gone to the House Judiciary Committee. Although the House on Special Legislation is claimed not to have met to even consider the Democratic bill.

Opponents of the property vote clause brought out, in presenting a validating resolution, that the representatives of the tax payers in the city of Providence are deprived of their rights to say how they should spend the same taxpayers' money by the Legislature, the major portion of which did not represent the taxpayers of the city and held office through the vote of an electorate outside of the city.

The iniquitous workings of the "property vote" amendment are shown in hundreds of instances, although they have never been amplified enough to convince a Republican majority in the Legislature that it ought to join the repeal movement. For nine years it has been impossible for the Republicans to elect a mayor in the city of Providence for the principal reason that the non-property voters have a voice in the choice of the mayor. But, as property voters alone have a voice in naming the members of the board of aldermen and city council, the Republicans preserve their majorities in these two bodies.

The champions of the "property vote" contend that the actual taxpayer is provided by the means of voting on the expenditure of tax monies, which should not be extended to the non-property owner. The advocates of the repeal answer this by saying that the rent-paying voter, in effect, the taxpayer, because the property owner has figured into the rent the amount of taxes on the rented property, plus a premium generally. Women's organizations, irrespective of political party tendencies in some instances, have this year joined with the bodies of former service men in working toward a repeal of the "property vote" amendment. The influence of these is pyramided on the objection to the amendment nurtured by the Labor organizations, backing the Democrats, who have made the repeal a party platform plank year after year.

JEWELRY IMPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES

PROVIDENCE, March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Inroads of incalculable extent are being made into the American jewelry trade by importations of cheap jewelry and in this, the largest jewelry manufacturing center in the United States, there is no expectancy of better business at home until protective tariff measures are assured.

According to manufacturers here the business is at its lowest point since the World War. The flood of foreign-made jewelry, principally from Germany, into the country, is blamed. Here and in the Attleboro, across the Massachusetts border, it is stated, the production of goods is with goods of old established lines in the better grades. Instances of German goods offered for sale in this country at a price as low as 22 1/2 per cent of the cost of marketing in this country are cited to show the need of tariff action.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS FRIDAY

MUNICIPAL FINANCE—Meets in Ames Memorial Hall, Salem, at 7 p. m.

H. 303, P. of Charles A. Hill and others relative to an improvement in the sewerage system of Peabody.

H. 305, P. of William O. Safford and others for an investigation by the Department of Public Health of the disposal of sewage in Peabody. (Discharged from Public Health, Jan. 18.)

WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE—Room 245, at 10 a. m.

H. 549, Bill relative to the payment of tuition of non-resident pupils attending continuation schools.

H. 1285, P. of Benjamin Derby and other that Aiden J. Foskett be compensated for damages sustained in connection with his employment at the Massachusetts Reformatory.

H. 1421, Bill relative to the securing of portraits and other suitable memorials of former governors.

H. 1428, Bill relative to the inspection of fish.

H. 1428, Bill relative to the powers of the Art Commission for the Commonwealth.

H. 1429, Bill authorizing the placing in the State House of a memorial in commemoration of the services of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Fourth Regiments of Infantry during the World War.

WATER SUPPLY—Room 363 at 10:30

H. 1250, Special report of the Department of Public Health and the Metropolitan District Commission as to the water supply needs of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and to the uses of great ponds for the purposes of recreation.

Also at City Hall, Fall River at 7:30 p. m., so much of the same report as relates to creating a southeastern Massachusetts water supply district.



Group of Educators on Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Attending Yesterday's Junior High School Conference

Left to right—Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools of the Department of Education of Massachusetts; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts; Joseph A. Ewart, Superintendent of Schools in Milton; Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of secondary education in Massachusetts and in charge of the conference programs; Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education at the University of Minnesota and author of books on the subject of high schools.

Leonard Koos in the last of his three addresses on the junior-senior high school, delivered this morning at the joint conference of junior and senior high school principals held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The conference opened last evening and followed a conference of junior high school principals and teachers held in Sanders Theater of Harvard University, Cambridge, yesterday morning and afternoon, when Professor Koos gave the first two addresses in his series.

"This can be provided," he continued, "by having supervisors of the same subjects all the way up and down, by having committees on each subject constituted of teachers in both units, or better still, by both methods. The aim of any such cooperation arrangement should be the achievement of a coherent six-year sequence in most of the subjects of study."

"This does not mean domination of the junior high school unit by the senior unit, as that would be just as unfortunate as college domination of the high school of which we have had too much in the history of American public education. The interests of the lower school are always fundamental and should be the controlling ones. The principal problem with which these high school staffs should be concerned is in the working out of sensible and practicable sequence of the two programs of study."

Single Six-Year Period

"After all, the junior high school and the senior high school constitute a single six-year period of secondary education," he said. "We find it convenient and desirable to break this long unit into two parts, but we must be very careful in so breaking it that we really avoid two distinct kinds of education. The chief purposes of high school education are the attainment of physical efficiency by all students, social-civic efficiency, training for the occupational life, and training for the pursuit of life, that is, play and aesthetic aspects of life. These purposes apply to the whole period of secondary education. It happens, however, that of training for specific occupations is not as appropriate for the junior high school years as for the senior high school years and the latter will apply more to the upper of the two units."

"We have one main question to ask ourselves, so far as the high school is concerned," said Carl L. Schrader, supervisor of physical education of the Massachusetts State Department of Education. "Are the athletics and games which the high school management has taken under its wing to be for the benefit of the boys and girls in the school, or are they, in the main, to be for the benefit of the public, using only a nucleus of students as entertainers. If we are prepared to answer this question honestly and conscientiously, we will have no difficulty in meeting the demand which we hear from all sides, that of doing more for the mass instead of commercializing in a sense, the chosen few. We are living in a critical period as far as

frequently an attitude of mere endurance and compliance. It will, in other words, make teaching a calling and a high enterprise, rather than a job to be performed for a daily wage."

At the afternoon session of the conference of junior high school principals and teachers, Professor Koos spoke on "The Distinctions Between, and Similarities in, Junior High Schools and Elementary Schools."

"When you talk about differences between the junior high school and the elementary school or the similarities of those two institutions, you first have to know what the effects of the junior high school organization are going to be on the elementary school," he said. "Some of those effects are already appearing in the reorganizations, and certain others are likely to follow the general introduction of the junior high school plan. The effects of junior high school reorganization on the elementary school are of two types—the direct and the indirect. The direct are those that follow the taking off of the two upper grades of the eight-year elementary school and leaving a six-year institution."

Discrimination Claimed

"This decapitation of the elementary school is really a very beneficial thing for the reason that when we have a long school period like an eight-year elementary school we are likely to focus attention on the last years and the first and to neglect the direct and the indirect. The direct are those that follow the taking off of the two upper grades of the eight-year elementary school and leaving a six-year institution."

Confining himself to the Everett-Malden situation, John F. O'Connor, representing the Everett Board of Trade, made a plea for the act passed in 1913 authorizing a subway between Malden and Everett. He said the attitude of the Elevated trustees toward relieving the situation in that vicinity had been consistently hostile. Terminal facilities in Everett are inadequate both as to handling the crowds and as to shelter, he declared, and there should be no delay in providing relief.

Construction of a subway from Malden to Everett is not warranted for some years to come, Mr. Barnum asserted. He pointed out that the subway bill was passed in 1913 and gave authority to the Elevated to construct a subway within five years and then passed authority on to the cities to build and lease to the Elevated if they wish. They had shown no inclination to do this, and the condition of the money market and the Elevated system did not warrant the expense of such a subway.

There are several alternative suggestions available, Mr. Barnum asserted, and it seems inadvisable to go to the expense of more than \$1,500,000 to build a station for a subway system. Instead, he said, the trustees feel that the question should be studied with a view to building a station best adapted to the needs of the situation. He doubted whether this study could cause any delay.

No Stand on Bill

The trustees have taken no stand on the proposed bills for a Metropolitan Transit Commission, Mr. Barnum said. They do, however, approve a general plan if it is sufficiently broad and comprehensive.

Members of the public utilities committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce appeared in favor of a substitute resolve for the petition of Robert

PRESIDENT FACING BATTLE TO KEEP PARTY LEADERSHIP

Mr. Harding "at Loggerheads" With Republican Leaders
in Congress on Almost All Matters of Policy

WASHINGTON, March 23 (Special).—President Harding is facing today what may possibly prove the biggest battle in his political career. He is "at loggerheads" with the Republican leaders in Congress, particularly in the House of Representatives, on practically all matters of domestic and foreign policy. All observers are convinced of one thing and that is that the President must fight or relinquish the leadership of his party.

But will the President fight? Will he use his veto power to bring to terms the leaders who have consistently flouted his wishes on matters of national policy and who have proved already that they do not intend to make it possible for the President to carry out his theory of government, namely through joint responsibility and harmonious action by the President and the accredited leaders.

A little more than a year in office, the President today faces the fact that his harmonious action has proved impossible; his natural inclination to peaceful methods, his friends keenly realize, has been taken full advantage of by the element in control of the House. They took it for granted that he would go along rather than square his shoulders for an encounter on a grand scale. Have they now turned on him and will the President fight to maintain the leadership of the party? This is the question asked on all sides today.

Widening of Breach

On almost all the important issues of domestic and foreign policy the breach has widened. The army is to be reduced to a figure which the Administration regards as disruptive of the Nation's military policy; the navy is to be reduced even more drastically, and to a figure which the President and Cabinet advisers believe is out of all proportion to the minimum required under the five-power naval treaty; not only that but the annual military appropriation bill actually designates the disposition of the army; it calls for the withdrawal of troops from the Philippines and Hawaii and other outlying stations, an act which the President interprets as an unjustifiable interference with his constitutional prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic, and a course over which John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has frankly characterized as endangering the defensive outposts of the country.

In face of repeated warnings the House leaders are today engaged in "steamrolling" through Congress a bonus bill which they know the President disapproves and which they feel he must veto if he intends to fight; they are passing it in face of bitter opposition from the financial advisers of the Administration and after they

have repeatedly and without success attempted to stampede the President into acquiescence. The only thing he has not done to advise the leaders of his displeasure was to serve notice that he would veto the legislation.

Developments in Europe

The same situation that holds with regard to domestic policies holds with regard to the foreign relations of the country. Developments in Europe in the past week have brought to a head the extent to which the American Government is handicapped by the struggle held of Congress on executive action. Despite the vital interest that the United States has in the German reparations question this country cannot have so much as a voice in the proceedings because Congress asserts that it alone has the power to pass an enabling act for American representation on the Reparations Commission.

Now that the supreme council of the Allies are to administer Germany in a species of receivership, with an actual moratorium over the economic life and resources of that country established, this Government is more anxious than ever to have a voice in the proceedings. But under the terms of the Versailles peace treaty, Germany, the President, against the advice of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, stood for the amendment which prohibits American representation without the consent of Congress, and the Republican leaders in that body are by no means inclined to relinquish the hold they secured. It is another instance of encroachment on the Executive functions, this time not in domestic administration but in the realm of foreign relations.

Picture Not Exaggerated

This picture of the situation, all observers agree, is not exaggerated. It has all the elements of a first-rate battle and the President, in spite of his reputation for preference for compromise rather than a fight, is finding himself more and more of the role of a gladiator, where compromise is possible. He has found that his reputation as "the great mollifier" has not enabled him to put his theory of unity and harmony into action. The attack on his prerogatives as commander-in-chief of the army is perhaps the real call to arms.

On the eve of a Congressional election, in which the achievements of the Administration will be the test of party strength at the polls, the President is naturally averse to a fight with the leaders in legislation. The fight, however, has been forced on him. The extent to which he is a fighter for the policies in which he believes will be revealed by the use he makes of his veto if the policies sponsored by the House leaders get by the Senate and let and come to the President in the form of bills for his signature.

PARTY RECOGNITION SOUGHT BY WOMEN

They Expect to Be Given Share
of Party Work, Declares Mrs.
Medill McCormick

That women will not be satisfied to participate in politics only to the extent of voting and attending meetings is becoming more and more apparent every day. The evidence is clear that they intend to take a practical part, and they are showing a keen desire to begin by taking minor organization positions and by working in the wards.

This fact has been brought to the notice of Massachusetts Republican organizations several times recently, and further evidence in proof of it was given at the Hotel Brunswick last night when Mrs. Medill McCormick of Illinois, a member of the women's advisory committee of the Republican National Committee, said that women knew more than men about political organization and that they expected to be given their share of the party work and party recognition.

The occasion was a dinner given by the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, at which general plans for this year's campaign were discussed. Charles W. Tobey, one-time Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, made a strong plea for the reelection of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Failure to return Senator Lodge, Mr. Tobey said, "will practically hamstring the Harding Administration, which has done so much and is doing so much for the peace and prosperity of the country."

Three changes called for. Three changes in the political life of America were called for by Bishop Edwin T. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first of these changes was absolute sincerity of platform statements; the second, more idealism in the choice of candidates; and, third, an idealism that will not tolerate any isolation of the nation from a world standpoint. The women, said Bishop Hughes, can help bring about these changes.

"We women," said Mrs. McCormick, "built up all over this country a first-class working machine. In fact, we passed the amendment ourselves—we enfranchised ourselves, grateful as we are for the help the Republicans gave us. But I want the women to remember what that fight cost and meant."

"I want them to pass on to the men a few of the facts showing that we have had a little experience along this line. Take us in and try us out and see if we are all not going to benefit by a little more team work together."

Give Women a Free Hand. "Put your women in your precincts and give them a free hand, and let them show you what real organization work means," for we know far more about organization than men do. We can organize a state on what it will cost you men to organize a ward."

Mrs. McCormick strongly defended the Harding Administration, and the present Congress which, she said, the Republican Party may well be proud of. There is no Congress of recent times, she added, who has done so much in so short a time as has the present Congress.

Mrs. James D. Tillingham, executive chairman of the women's division, made a plea for greater faith in the Republican Party, saying that nothing worth while had ever been accomplished without faith. Frank N. Foss, chairman of the Republican State Committee, presided. In the afternoon the leaders of the 18 senatorial districts in and around Boston met and discussed general plans for the campaign. Among the speakers were Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, William S. Felton, William F. Riley and Loring B. Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives. How to receive the foreign born was the topic of Mr. Riley's address, and he urged the necessity of taking foreigners in and helping them learn the language.

Features of Coming Campaign. The outstanding feature of the coming campaign, Mr. Young said, is the efficiency and economy of the Republican state administration.

"When the Republicans came into power," he said, "Massachusetts had a larger per capita debt than any other state in the Union and a larger gross debt than any state except New York. On Dec. 1, 1913, our net debt was at the reasonable figure of \$20,750,000, but the auditor's report shows that from 1913 to 1917 that debt increased to \$35,680,000—at the rate of more than \$3,500,000 a year."

"One of the first things we did, when the state was brought back to Republican government under Governor McCall, was to establish a budget, a pay-as-you-go system. We began at once to reduce the debt and in the four years from 1917 to 1921 we decreased it from \$35,680,000 to \$29,311,000, and that in spite of the fact that in the last few years we have financed some of the great burdens that have come to us as the result of the war."

MANITOBA WANTS RECIPROCITY PACT

WINNIPEG, March 13 (Special Correspondence).—By a unanimous vote, the Manitoba Legislature recently passed a resolution advocating the establishment of a reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States along the lines of that proposed in 1917. Among other things urged in the resolution are free trade, an immediate reduction in the customs tariff, and the extension of tariff concessions to Great Britain.

Urging complete free trade between Canada and Great Britain, the resolution suggests the reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from the United Kingdom to one-half of the rates charged under the present general tariff, with gradual uniform reductions aiming at complete elimination.

AMERICAN SHOES CHEAP IN CHINA

Boston Manufacturer Finds \$18
Grade at \$5 in Orient

Explaining that there has been deflation of wages and prices in some industries, but not in others, Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, speaking at the annual banquet of the Boston Boot & Shoe Club, at the Copley Plaza, last night, said we can look for no substantial relief from depression until we get a more even liquidation.

He said workers today are better off than before the war in regard to the purchasing power of their wages. He predicted that the anthracite coal

COOPERATION SEEN AS TRADE FACTOR

Demand for Greater Achievement
Another, Dean Heilman
Tells Chamber

Cooperative action through trade fraternalism, and a demand for increased creative achievement, are new factors in modern industry that have taken a place side by side with competition, and must be recognized in the college educational programs of the future, according to Ralph E. Heilman, dean of the School of Commerce of Northwestern University, who this afternoon addressed members of the



Ralph E. Heilman

Dean of School of Commerce of Northwestern University, who addressed the Chamber of Commerce at its luncheon today.

nation of customs charges. The miners' strike, set for April 1, would be a long and bitter fight, with public opinion ultimately forcing a deflation of the miners' present wages rather than an increase. The miners as an industrial group are the best off of all at present, said Mr. Alexander, and he characterized their pending strike as ill-timed and unwarranted by conditions.

Farm products and raw materials have been deflated to pre-war levels, he believed, but manufactured products are not anywhere near 1914 prices. Until at least the necessities of life drop considerably in price, it was his belief that depression would continue.

Harry W. Crocker, a Boston shoe manufacturer, said that on his recent trip around the world, he noted that the Chinese were great imitators. They produce at a cost of \$4 to \$5 a pair of shoes equal to the American \$15 or \$18 grade, he said, but always must have American models. The same applies to manufacture of clothing in China and other oriental countries, said Mr. Crocker, hence that section of the world is an unpromising field for American trade.

John A. Gardner was elected president of the club; Charles M. Lawrence, first vice-president; Robert W. Puffer, second vice-president; Thomas F. Anderson, secretary; Frederic M. Haynes, treasurer.

CREDITORS FAVOR JOHN BURKES' PLAN

Boston creditors of the closed brokerage firm of Kardos & Burke of New York, with a local branch at 9 State Street, have entered into the reorganization plan by which the company is to open up again. There are about 150 creditors in Boston, with claims running up nearly to \$100,000.

The terms of reorganization as explained by John Burke of the firm to the local creditors recently, are to pay 10 per cent of claims in six months, 10 per cent in six months thereafter, 10 per cent more after 18 months and then 20 per cent every six months, until all is paid. There are in all about 4000 creditors, of which 3000 are outside of New York, there having been branches in Baltimore and Chicago.

The liabilities of the firm are about \$1,500,000, with slow assets of \$1,300,000 and ready assets of \$200,000. Creditors' committees will play an important part in the reorganization. Completion of the plan is announced from the New York office.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY QUINCY \$66,000 TAX

QUINCY, March 23 (Special).—Mayor William A. Bradford received a telegram from Senator Lodge today stating that President Harding had signed the housing bill, making possible immediate collection by the city of \$66,000 from the Federal Government due for 1920 and 1921 taxes on Quincy property on which the Government erected homes for shipyard workers during the war. The Government paid taxes on the property in 1919, but in 1920 the United States Housing Commission announced it was without authority to pay further taxes.



Underwood & Underwood, New York

Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The luncheon at 12:30 was preceded by a reception for Dean Heilman and a reunion of many Chamber secretaries from various sections of New England who last summer were students under the dean for several weeks at Northwestern University in a special course of instruction for chamber of commerce executives.

"The two most important changes in business in recent years are, first, the increased emphasis being put on creative achievement, and second, the large place being given to joint or cooperative action," said Dean Heilman in his address. "The winning of gain through the accomplishment of important purposes, and through the achievement of large results which are useful to society—this is one of the newer goals in industry."

"The other new ideal, that of cooperative activity as contrasted with individual action by one business, is making itself felt in various ways through the trade and industrial organization, which promotes the interests of a single trade or industry, and through chambers of commerce, which promote the broader and larger interests of business as a whole. The establishment and strengthening of such organizations is one of the most significant and important developments of modern times."

"While competition is still the driving force in industry, yet cooperative or joint action on the part of business firms has now come to take its place, side by side with competition, as a great force in the business world. These two changes which have taken place in business have also made themselves felt in education."

"We have now come to recognize that it is the function of education to qualify men for achievement, accomplishment and leadership in every important field of human activity, and human effort which requires a high order of intelligence of a highly trained mind and which can be reduced to a teachable basis."

"Also, it is now recognized as one of the functions of education to train students who will prove to be good cooperators with their fellowmen. Business must depend on education to provide the stimulus for research, to provide the teachers of the country and to promote clarity and sanity of thought, in these times, when the very foundations of our social, economic and industrial institutions are being subjected to scrutiny and question."

"Education must depend on business for funds, support and endowment."

WORK OF STRIPPING DESTROYERS BEGUN

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Work of stripping 77 destroyers of the Atlantic fleet of their torpedoes and ammunition preparatory to putting them out of commission has been started at the naval magazine at St. Juliens Creek, Va., where two destroyers a day are expected to be handled until the work is finished.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 15 (Special Correspondence).—The names of 100 destroyers attached to the Pacific, Atlantic and Asiatic destroyer forces, ordered out of commission within the next 60 days, have been received by the commandment of the Eleventh Naval District headquarters. Of the number to be put out of commission, 42 are attached to the Pacific fleet with base at San Diego.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CAUSE LOSES FUND

Court Rules Income Paid From
Mr. Jackson's Estate Invalid
—Touches on Prohibition

In an unusually interesting opinion handed down today which denies to the women's suffrage cause further annual income from a fund created by James Jackson, former Boston florist, to further "Woman's Rights," the full bench of the Supreme Court also comments on the results so far accomplished by prohibition.

In 1873 Mr. Jackson had a document drawn up directing that the income from the balance of his estate after certain annuities had been paid, be divided into three parts to be devoted respectively to furthering the cause of woman's rights, temperance and the "best interests of sewing girls in Boston."

Although drawn up in 1873, this document did not become operative until Jan. 21, 1880. The Supreme Court was recently called upon through the petition of Frederick G. Bowditch, to determine whether or not Mr. Bowditch was acting legally and in conformity with the wishes of the creator of the funds in making the following associations beneficiaries as recipients of portions of the fund: the Massachusetts Home, New England Department of the Church Temperance Society, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association, Boston Provident Association, Needlewomen's Friend Society and Brookline Friendly Society.

In order to have the Supreme Court determine the issues in doubt, Mr. Bowditch made all these societies defendants to the action and named also Attorney-General J. Weston Allen, who is obliged by law to intervene in Supreme Court cases where public charities are concerned. He also named Alice Stone Blackwell, executrix of Lucy S. Blackwell, Elin Lundburg and himself as executor of the Jackson estate.

Judge Crosby wrote opinion. The 1873 document of Jackson's provided that his executor should pay the balance of the net income to William I. Bowditch, Wendell Phillips and Lucy Stone Blackwell, should the courts have held or hold that the causes to which the income had been devised were invalid. Alice Stone Blackwell, the executrix of Lucy S. Blackwell, is the sole representative of these three.

Judge John C. Crosby, who wrote the opinion, says, in regard to the "woman's rights" cause, "The first question in dispute is that which directs that one-third of the balance of the net income be distributed by the trustee to promote the cause of 'woman's rights.' The words 'woman's rights' must be construed in the usual and ordinary sense in which those words were intended to be used by the testator at the time of his death when his will took effect."

"It is to be observed that the will is silent as to the manner and means by which woman's rights are to be promoted and secured. The question therefore of the lawfulness of the gift must be determined from the words themselves, unaided by any other provision of the will. When the testator executed his will in 1873 no right of suffrage had been extended to women in this Commonwealth. The following year it was provided that 'No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to serve upon a school committee by reason of sex.'"

The opinion goes on to state that until the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920 women's voting rights were so limited. Continuing Judge Crosby says that the will does not in express terms provide that the trust is created for the advancement or betterment of the social, business, industrial or economic condition or status of women.

Quotes Similar Case. Reference is then made to a Supreme Court decision in the case of Jackson vs. Phillips, in which the father of the testator in this case made a bequest to "secure the passage of laws granting women, whether married or unmarried, the right to vote, to hold office, to hold, manage and devise property and all other civil rights enjoyed by men."

Judge Crosby points out that in the opinion in this case, written by Chief Justice Gray, the Supreme Court said that it was not concerned with the wisdom of such a step, that its duty was to expound the laws as it found them and that in doing this duty it could not recognize any purpose of overthrowing these laws or changing them. The Supreme Court then, in Justice Gray's decision, declared the suffrage bequest inoperative and void as it was not for any charitable purpose.

Continuing, Judge Crosby says in Current Opinion, "The gift under consideration cannot be distinguished from that which was held to be invalid in Jackson vs. Phillips, supra. The principles enunciated in that case have been for more than half a century the settled law of the Commonwealth. It has been widely recognized in other jurisdictions as a leading case. As it was unlawful and invalid ab initio, and as the testator has provided that if the court should hold that the trust for women's rights was invalid, the entire estate so divided should vest in said Bowditch, Phillips and Blackwell and the survivors and last survivor of them in fee simple free from trust, the cy pres doctrine is not applicable."

"Nor can it be sustained as a private trust. The persons to be benefited are undetermined and it is indefinite as to time; while a charitable trust may be without limit as to duration, yet under a private trust, property cannot be made inalienable beyond the period prescribed by the rule against perpetuities."

Orders no More Payments. The court declares that the contents of Alice Stone Blackwell, that if any of the trusts in the will were held

TWO MT. HOLYOKE DEBATERS DIVIDE A. C. EDWARDS PRIZE



Misses Ednah G. Shepard and Ruth C. Stacey
Brookline and Williamstown students who win excellence in debate

SOUTH HADLEY, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—The Anna C. Edwards prize for excellence in debating at Mount Holyoke College is to be divided between Miss Ruth C. Stacey '22 of Williamstown, who was judged the best speaker on the negative team in the recent intercollegiate debate, and Miss Ednah G. Shepard '23 of Brookline, the best speaker on the affirmative team. The Anna C. Edwards Fund of \$1000 was established in June, 1915, by the class of 1890, the income from which is awarded annually for excellence in debate.

The judges of the best debater on Mount Holyoke's negative team were Miss Mary Cochran and Miss C. Mildred Thompson, both of Vassar College, and Miss Ellen D. Ellis, professor of history and political science at Mount Holyoke College. The judges for the best speaker on the team for the affirmative were: Mrs. Mabel Hodder of Wellesley College, Prof. S. L. Garrison of Amherst College, and Prof. Maxwell Ferguson of the economics department at Mount Holyoke College.

The clauses for temperance and the best interests of needwomen constitute charitable trusts, the opinion says. In stating that the cause of temperance is a charitable trust, the opinion says: "The adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution does not affect its validity. It is not a gift for a political purpose; the adoption of the amendment has not fully accomplished the purpose of the testator, which was to better the condition of the people who suffer from the injurious consequences of intemperance caused by the use of intoxicating liquors."

In conclusion the court says: "The trustee is instructed that as the gift for the promotion of 'women's rights' is invalid, he cannot hereafter make any payments out of the fund for that purpose, but is required to pay over to the executor of the will of William I. Bowditch one-third of the income of the residuary estate, subject to the annuity to Grace Copeland. He is further instructed that the gifts to promote temperance and the best interests of sewing girls in Boston are valid charities and he may expend for each one-third of the income of the residuary estate subject to the annuity to Grace Copeland."

"Counsel fees are allowed to Alice Stone Blackwell, executrix of the will of Lucy Stone Blackwell, the amount thereof to be determined by a single justice; as the remaining respondents other than the attorney-general are improperly joined, they cannot be allowed counsel fees."

LOW FLOUR PRICE CUTS OFF SUPPLY

Farmers' Cooperative Society
Runs Into Jobbing Houses

CONCORD, N. H., March 23 (Special Correspondence).—An instance of the difficulties of farmers' cooperative organizations has come to the attention of The Christian Science Monitor's representative in an experience of a New Hampshire farmers' exchange. This exchange, in January, at the suggestion of one of the largest flour companies in America, entered the business of selling flour and feed to farmers at wholesale. An initial order of two carloads of flour was quickly disposed of and the exchange was easily able to sell at 50 cents a barrel below the wholesale price of New Hampshire jobbing houses handling the same brands.

Additional orders were dispatched to the flour company and were replied to in the following terms: "We would like your business but we have an old jobbing connection which has an agreement with us which takes in the towns you have elevators in, and they have objected strenuously to our selling you—flour, and in order to be perfectly honorable with our former agreement and to cause no friction, we have decided that it will be best not to sell you—feed or flour."

"We hope you will see this in the right light and understand the situation." The "seeing in the right light" is expressed by the manager of the farmers' exchange in the following comment: "We believe there is something wrong when a flour manufacturer will refuse to sell goods just because we can supply the consumer more cheaply than the old established firms."

MR. ROOT URGES RATIFICATION. "A speedy ratification of the treaties now before the Senate in Washington would be a sign of mutual confidence between nations which is most needed today," the Hon. E. Tammidge Root, representing the Massachusetts committee on limitations of armaments, said yesterday, speaking before the members of the Women's Civic Club at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. Root read a letter from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in which the latter said "the failure of treaties made at the Washington Conference would be, to my thinking, a calamity."

Appearing before the legislative Committee on Judiciary yesterday to urge enactment into law of practically all of the recommendations of J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, William G. Thompson, Boston attorney, particularly discussed the qualifications and conditions of appointment of judges. He urged that the Governor, in appointing men to office on the bench, eliminate all considerations of race, religion, class or any other such element. He expressed the conviction that the calibre of judges on the Superior Bench should be such as to allow no opportunity for appeals except in a few cases.

MEDIATION BOARD GIVES UP ITS TASK

Commission Organized Eight
Weeks Ago in Rhode Island
Quits and Members Resign

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23 (Special).—The State Board of Mediation and Conciliation terminated its efforts to settle the textile strike today and the members resigned to the State Board of Labor. The board said: "The Board of Mediation, after having exhausted all reasonable means to adjust the textile strike, has decided that the further continuance of its efforts will be without advantage to the parties to the strike or the public generally. The members of the board hereby tender their resignations to the State Board of Labor."

The board was appointed eight weeks ago and in that time, it says, it tried out every possible means for bringing the strike to an end. Now, according to the Commissioner of Labor, it is in the position of falsely buoying up hope. If at any time in the future there seems to be a chance for arbitration, the State Commissioner of Labor says, he will be glad to do anything in his power to adjust matters.

Strike leaders in this State characterize as concerted action on the part of the textile millowners the provocation of a strike in Massachusetts cotton industrial communities. This condition has been reckoned with, the union heads declare, and it will not have the effect the mill men seek to obtain of removing financial props for the strikes here.

An attempt yesterday to suspend the Senate rule, which, incumbent on the strength of the movement, would allow the chamber to vote out of committee the Lavender 48-hour bill, passed already by the House of Representatives, failed by a vote of 24 to 31. The vote in the Senate gallery was conceded to support the review of the situation, on which is based the claim that the bill is "locked up in the Senate judiciary committee" at the behest of political leaders in the interests of the millowners.

About 100 women appeared yesterday before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate at a hearing on the bill to prohibit women and children from working at night hours. Many of the women spoke in opposition to the measure, claiming it would deprive them of a chance to work for higher wages than they would get in day hours. Several social workers supported the bill. As amended the bill would exempt telephone operators.

The appearance of petitions from shops employing women, signed by them in protesting against enactment of a 48-hour law, is regarded by some members of the general assembly as being "inspired" by factory management, coming just at a time when so much of the labor element has voiced its approval of the movement.

Shots Fired at Strikers

PROVIDENCE, March 23.—East Providence police and deputy sheriffs this morning fired shots at a group of strikers in the Phillipsdale section of East Providence, slightly wounding one man. Conflicting reports of the affair came from the authorities and the strikers. According to the former, the strikers numbered about 100 and were armed with stones, lying in ambush to attack workers bound for a Pawtucket mill. The strikers claim that there were only 40 of them and that they were going along the road peacefully on their way home from picketing an East Providence plant when they were attacked.

Wool Sorters to Be the First to Vote

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 23.—The Wool Sorters Union meets tonight to vote on the proposal to declare a strike in protest against the wage reduction, effective Monday, declared by five cotton mills here. As the United Textile Workers of America, according to its organizer, Thomas Regan of Lowell, in none too well organized in Lawrence, the action of the Wool Sorters Union, which is its strongest local unit, is a matter of special interest. The other four constituent bodies—the dyers, finishers, woolen spinners and art square weavers—hold their meetings later in the week, and will have before them the wool sorters' action as a guide. The radical labor leaders, who were prominent here in the strikes of 1912 and 1918, have not appeared as yet. The "one big union," however, probably will have a meeting later in the week, it is announced.

HIGH WOOL TARIFF CALLED UNNECESSARY

SANFORD, Me., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Louis A. Goodall has just arrived from Washington where he has been in conference with the special committees dealing with the tariff question, particularly as it applies to wool imported from South America and used largely for manufacturing purposes other than that in which the American product is used. He declares that the Farmers' bloc has lost sight of the fact that placing such a high tariff, as is proposed, on South American wool will greatly affect manufacturing companies producing certain kinds of materials, which cannot be made with the so-called short wool grown in America. "The emergency tariff is still in effect and it is reported that under the present conditions the agricultural interests of the west are quite satisfied to have it remain as at present. Manufacturers who are users of South American wool, who have made a determined fight to keep the tariff on that product at a reasonable figure, declare that such importations as made by them will not injure the business of the American producer, as already there is a market for all that they produce."

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BIG DECREASE IN
BOSTON RESERVE
BANK EARNINGS

Lethargy in Industry Cuts Profit to \$7,000,000 in 1921. Compared With \$12,000,000 in 1920

Earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston during the year 1921 reflect the heavy decrease in discount operations and the reduction of rediscount rates. The seventh annual report of the bank issued today shows that while total earnings in 1920 were \$12,000,000, the total for 1921 was reduced to about one-half, amounting to \$7,000,000.

Semi-annual dividends were paid on June 30, 1921, and Dec. 31, 1921, at the rate of 6 per cent a year to stockholding member banks. After setting aside \$485,000 for depreciation and transferring \$773,000 to surplus account, a balance of \$3,000,000 was paid to the United States Government as a franchise tax.

The ratio of net earnings for the year to average paid-in capital was 54.13 per cent, to average paid-in capital and surplus 17.82 per cent, and to average paid-in capital, surplus and member banks' reserve deposits, 3.20 per cent.

A comparison of the balance sheets for Dec. 31, 1920, and Dec. 31, 1921, shows the results of liquidation during the year. Earnings assets have been reduced from \$216,000,000 to \$34,000,000; Federal Reserve notes from \$239,000,000 to \$203,000,000, and the cash reserves have been correspondingly increased from \$218,000,000 to \$252,000,000, the increase being almost entirely in gold. During the year member banks' reserve deposits have fallen from \$115,000,000 to \$111,000,000.

Bank Loans Decrease
The report shows that member banks were borrowing an average of \$66,000,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in December, as compared with \$144,000,000 in January. Borrowing at the close of the year being less than for any period since 1918.

There were no changes during the year in the official staff or the board of directors, but the number of officers and employees as a whole were reduced from 776 on Dec. 31, 1920, to 524 on Dec. 31, 1921. This reduction was made possible by a decrease in volume of operations as well as by increased efficiency.

As a tribute to the management of the local reserve bank, the reserve ratio here was higher than in any other district most of the year. During the last three months of the year it held to close to 30 per cent. This was brought about by the reduction in loans and in the federal reserve notes outstanding. The net increase in gold from Dec. 31, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1921, was \$31,000,000, the highest point reached being in August, when it amounted to \$266,000,000.

The operating expense of the bank, while increased by the absorption of practically the entire expense of the fiscal agency operations after July 1, did not materially increase over 1920. However, the volume of earnings has steadily grown less because of decreasing loans, until as the year ended, daily operations showed only a small margin of profit, the annual report indicating a loss of \$100,000.

The bank's investment in United States Government securities was reduced from \$23,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1920, to \$11,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1921. This reduction, says the report, was due to the retiring by the Government of \$13,000,000 of Treasury certificates issued under the Pittman Act. Purchases of \$900,000 of Victory bonds and \$1,300,000 of short-term Treasury certificates were made by the bank in December for investment.

Banking Situation

"The banking situation," says the report, "has materially improved during the last 12 months. With such a severe readjustment of business conditions as local industries have experienced during the past two years, it is greatly to the credit of the member banks of the New England district that they have been able to handle themselves through the crisis without a single failure among them."

"The losses from mercantile embarrassments during the period have been heavy and there are still many slow credits in bank loan accounts on which loans will ultimately have to be taken on the other hand, however, earnings have been exceptionally good and increasing values in securities accounts have helped out considerably. Generally speaking, slow loans, the so-called frozen credits, have shown steady improvement during the year, and in many cases bank loans have been funded into long-time securities which have found a ready market with investors."

"Apparently, the Boston banks had to bear the brunt of the credit readjustment, inasmuch as frozen or slow credits existed to a far less extent in the banks outside of Boston, except in some agricultural sections. There are several reasons for this. The business of the large Boston banks is naturally more national in scope than that of the country banks. Indeed, in several cases it is international, and therefore these banks have been affected to a slight extent by the conditions prevailing elsewhere in the country, and even abroad. Besides, Boston banks frequently increased loans to their commercial customers—loans used to pay off obligations placed through brokers with outside banks."

Small Discounts Likely
In conclusion, the report says: "Unless there should occur a marked increase in general commercial business activity, evidence of which does not appear at the present time, the demand by member banks for rediscounts for commercial needs should continue to be very small, both on account of the reduced volume in general business and the lower range

of commodity prices. On the other hand, if the United States Treasury decided to enter into heavy long-term refunding operations it is probable that, pending the distribution of such securities, the member banks would look to the reserve bank to assist them in carrying the new government obligations."

"Unless loans of this latter class develop, the problem of earnings sufficient to meet current operating expenses, regardless of dividends to member banks on their stock holdings, must be faced by the Board of Directors. The general credit situation, while gradually improving, is nevertheless, in many cases, such as to warrant careful supervision of member banks. The volume of slow credits, while decreasing, continues very large and there are still heavy loans that will ultimately have to be charged off."

IMPROVEMENT IN
BUYING OF CARS

Thus far this year, 25,556 new freight cars have been ordered for domestic and 250 for foreign account. In all 1921, only 23,346 new cars were ordered for domestic service. Thus 1920 more cars were ordered in the first 79 days of 1922 for domestic account than in all of 1921. If this rate is maintained the rest of the year, it will mean 1922 orders for more than 102,000 freight cars for domestic service. New freight cars ordered for domestic use in 1921 were the smallest in number since 1900. Foreign freight cars ordered totaled 5012, bringing the total of cars ordered to 28,358, the smallest number for the last 21 years and less than 27 per cent of 1920 orders.

Car-building companies found 1921 a lean period, although the situation improved the better in the last six weeks. The biggest year since 1900 was 1905, when 341,315 freight cars were ordered for domestic service. In the following year 310,815 were ordered.

Equipment interests look forward to the placing of big orders through 1922. It has been estimated that the United States alone needs 500,000 new freight cars and plants may be called upon to turn out this number in the next three years to handle traffic efficiently. This would mean orders for 166,000 new freight cars annually through 1922, 1923 and 1924. Car-building plants in this country have a capacity of 1000 freight cars a day.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
DIVIDEND EXPLAINED

Reduction in the Northern Pacific railroad dividend rate from a 7 per cent to a 5 per cent basis does not come as a complete surprise, particularly since the directors of Great Northern recently deferred action on the dividend of that road. The decision was made possible by the reduction in loans and in the federal reserve notes outstanding. The net increase in gold from Dec. 31, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1921, was \$31,000,000, the highest point reached being in August, when it amounted to \$266,000,000.

The operating expense of the bank, while increased by the absorption of practically the entire expense of the fiscal agency operations after July 1, did not materially increase over 1920. However, the volume of earnings has steadily grown less because of decreasing loans, until as the year ended, daily operations showed only a small margin of profit, the annual report indicating a loss of \$100,000.

The bank's investment in United States Government securities was reduced from \$23,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1920, to \$11,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1921. This reduction, says the report, was due to the retiring by the Government of \$13,000,000 of Treasury certificates issued under the Pittman Act. Purchases of \$900,000 of Victory bonds and \$1,300,000 of short-term Treasury certificates were made by the bank in December for investment.

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, March 24—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes as compared with last week:

	Amount	Change
Total reserve	\$25,526,000	\$2,500,000
Reserve	12,704,000	\$5,000,000
Bullion	128,778,000	4,000
Other securities	86,390,000	6,268,000
Other deposits	120,380,000	4,718,000
Public debt	1,359,000	29,000
Government securities	48,465,000	1,231,000

"Decrease.
The proportion of bank's reserve to liabilities is 17.9 per cent, compared with 18.9 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the past week were £786,509,000, compared with £781,421,000 last week and £675,086,000 in the similar week last year.

GRAIN PRICES ARE
UNDER PRESSURE

CHICAGO, March 23—Material set-backs in the price of wheat took place today during early trading. Commission houses were generally on the selling side, and there was a lack of aggressive buying. The opening, which varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, with May $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, and July $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, was followed by sharp further declines.

After opening $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, May 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$, the corn market continued to drop. Oats started unchanged to $\frac{1}{4}$ off, May 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38, and then began a general descent.

Provisions were depressed.

IRISH STEAMSHIP SERVICE

A steamship service between Boston and Ireland, to begin with the sailing from this port next month of the steamer *Lloyd*, is announced by the Irish-American Line, a newly-organized company, which has just opened Boston headquarters. A feature of the announcement is that the scheduled passenger rates, as quoted, are lower by about half than the rates on established lines. The *Lloyd*'s sailing is to be made about April 23 for Liverpool and Eligo. It is planned also to take passengers and freight from Philadelphia.

FARMERS BETTER
OFF BY NEARLY A
BILLION DOLLARS

Enlarged Purchasing Power Results From Rise in Farm Products' Prices

Farmers of the United States are better off by nearly \$1,000,000,000 by reason of the advance in prices of the four principal crops alone.

The possible effect of the recent price rise in farm products in enlarging the purchasing power of the farmers is discussed in The Index, just issued by the New York Trust Company, as follows:

The maladjustment which has existed between the value of farm products and the general price level is generally conceded to have constituted one of the greatest obstacles in the way of business revival.

The rise in the price of farm products may reasonably be expected, therefore, to exert a distinctly favorable effect on the business outlook in general.

Four Principal Crops

An idea of how much the recent advances may mean to agricultural interests can be obtained by multiplying the 1921 quantities of principal crops by the amount of the advances in price. While there is a highly theoretical element in such a computation, it nevertheless aids in giving an idea to the possibilities which lie in this situation.

Based on the 1921 production, a 15-cent advance in corn prices means an additional \$462,000,000, a 30-cent advance in wheat \$238,000,000, a 3-cent advance in cotton \$125,000,000, and an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton for hogs of \$20,000,000 or a total of nearly \$1,000,000,000 on our four principal crops alone.

The argument has been raised that the recent advances will be of no benefit to the farmer until next fall because he has already marketed the bulk of his crops.

Farmers Holding Corn

This is probably true in the case of wheat since the recent Government estimate of the farm holdings of grains indicates that 83 per cent of the wheat crop has left the farmers' hands.

In the case of corn, however, it is estimated that 43 per cent of the crop still remains in the farmers' hands and as these stocks are steadily being sold at higher prices either as corn or in the form of hogs, the resulting increase in farmers' purchasing power is indicated.

BOSCH MAGNETO
HAS TRYING YEAR

Because of the slump in the truck, tractor and automobile business last year, American Bosch Magneto Corporation, which supplies much of the magneto equipment for all three industries, was obliged to curtail its activities with resultant detriment to earnings power. Although the company did not lose a single account, gross business in 1921 was only 25 per cent of the 1920 total.

Compared with profits of nearly \$1,500,000 in 1920, American Bosch was fortunate to escape last year with an operating loss of something over \$200,000. Including inventory adjustments, dividends, and write-off for experiments and research work there occurred a net reduction in profit and loss surplus of something over \$2,000,000.

As a result of the liquidating efforts of the management and of the sale of \$2,500,000 notes, the financial position at the end of the year was made strong and comfortable. Quick assets totaled \$5,000,000, or nearly five times the rising \$1,000,000 of liabilities. Inventories, incidentally, were pulled down about 25 per cent to \$3,300,000.

The new starting and lighting and battery ignition equipment has proved a great sales boon to American Bosch, actually doubling selling possibilities, and largely offsetting the loss of the forward business which increased 35 per cent over a year ago. Unfilled orders on January 1, were over \$5,000,000, as compared with \$6,300,000 Jan. 1, 1921.

With this splendid backlog the new year starts out promisingly. January shipments were the best in 16 months and progressive improvement each month is expected from now until summer. All that is needed to produce very satisfactory results for the balance of the year is an opening up of the stagnant farm implement trade. Even here from the outline of Ford tractor plans considerable betterment should take place in the next 90 days.

MERGER OF MACHINE
TOOL COMPANIES

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22—Plans for the merging of a number of the leading machine tool manufacturing companies of the country, including the Hillis & Jones Company of this city, which have been under consideration for several weeks, have been finally completed and were announced unofficially in Wilmington today.

The companies included in the proposed merger, in addition to the Hillis & Jones Company, are the Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Company of Cincinnati, the Carlton Machine Tool Company, the Newton Machine Works Inc. of Philadelphia, the Betts Machine Company of Rochester, N. Y., the Colburn Machine Tool Company of Cleveland, the Modern Tool Company of Erie, Pa., and Dale Machinery Company.

No name had yet been decided upon for the new corporation.

POTATOES IN FARMERS' HANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture show the stock of potatoes in the hands of farmers and local dealers in 15 leading states as of March 1, at 30,906,000 bushels.

EXPORTS OF ZINC
NOW EXPANDING

Betterment in Shipments Appears After Period of Restriction

United States exports of zinc slabs, blocks, and other forms of the metal, have recently shown a change for the better after many months of greatly restricted exports, due to the lack of shipments to the United Kingdom and greatly reduced exports to France.

During the entire 1921 year only 4,785,000 pounds of slabs, blocks, etc., were exported, contrasted with 204,354,000 pounds in 1920, and 249,830,000 pounds in 1919. In December, however, the export trade picked up, shipments that month amounting to 865,375 pounds, the second largest for any month last year. January showed another gain to 1,775,822 pounds, the largest for any month in more than a year.

The heavier January shipments were due largely to increased buying by France, that country during the last 10 months of last year not taking a single pound from the United States. In November 56,028 pounds were shipped to France, in December 504,103 pounds, while January showed a total of 795,306 pounds. The United Kingdom has not taken a pound of United States zinc in slabs, blocks, etc., for more than a year. Japan, however, took the United States' best customer last year, taking 55 per cent of the total shipments.

In January that country took 112,010 pounds, compared with 112,045 pounds in December.

During the seven months ended with January 5,332,545 pounds of zinc slabs, blocks, etc., were exported, compared with 39,145,000 pounds during the corresponding period of the previous year. Shipments of sheets, strips, etc., in January amounted to 385,358 pounds, and for the seven months to 1,985,418 pounds.

Of the 5,332,545 pounds of slabs, blocks, etc., exported during the seven months France took 1,355,437 pounds, Japan 2,027,583 pounds, and Canada 480,404 pounds.

RUSSIA TAKES STEPS
TO RUN RAILROADS

MOSCOW, March 23—Russia has taken steps to rehabilitate her railroads without waiting for allied help. The government has hired a firm of locomotive engineers, and arranged for operation of eight large locomotive shops near Moscow. Three thousand broken down engines and 50,000 freight cars are to be put in commission by September, in time to handle the year's harvest.

Colonel MacDonald, of Mesopotamian wartime reputation, who has been hired to head the job, says:

"The railway problem in Russia is almost entirely one of rolling stock. The roadbeds are generally in good shape, owing to the fact that snow protects the ties in the good part of the year. All the tracks need is engines and cars to run on them." He illustrated his remarks with the following figures:

Not more than 18 per cent of the revolutionary rolling stock is in commission. Not more than one-third of the track inside the present boundaries is being operated at all. The remaining two-thirds lies completely idle.

The Moscow-Baku line, which averaged 20 trains daily, has now one a week. Wood is burned in place of coal, and trains have to stop every hour to dry out the lumber in order to get up steam to proceed.

STEEL OPERATIONS
ON LARGER SCALE

CHICAGO, March 22—The Illinois Steel Company is operating more than 68 per cent capacity, with 15 of 27 furnaces active. The Inland Steel Company is running about 90 per cent, but will expand soon and probably again advance its price on bars, shapes and plates within a week. The demand for steel bars is heavy. A substantial backing has been secured, especially on plates, shapes, sheets and rails. The sheet department continues at capacity.

Large producers here have received orders for 60,000 steel drive fence posts, one of the largest similar orders on record. The demand for wire and wire products broadens noticeably. Manufacturers send in a multitude of small orders, constituting a large aggregate tonnage. Western jobbers report a better business, with farms buying. Scrap iron and steel show further strength and speculation continues. Melting steel, steel castings and malleable scrap are the most active.

PUBLIC UTILITY
EARNINGS SMALL

NEW YORK, March 22—The Bureau of Internal Revenue in its figures shows that of 1603 electric light and power companies making income tax returns for 1919, 454 had no net income. Among 109 companies with net income averaged 6.53 per cent on invested capital. Total net profits for 1149 companies were \$49,515,624, on which \$4,639,440 income tax was paid in addition to war profits and excess taxes of \$1,164,563. Deficits were reported by 454 companies reporting no net income, and these deficits aggregated \$4,369,909. All transportation and other public utilities showed net income equivalent to 6.39 per cent on invested capital.

NEW ST. LOUIS BANK

William R. Compton, president of the American Trust Company of St. Louis and of the William R. Compton Company, with offices in St. Louis, Chicago and New York, announces the formation of the St. Louis Joint Land Stock Bank with capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of \$55,000. The bank is to be located in St. Louis.

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON SHOWS A
SMALL DECREASE

Despite Strikes and Slack Demand Census Bureau Report Is Better Than Expected

Although there were 473,073 bales of cotton consumed in the United States during the month of February, as compared with 526,000 bales in January and 395,000 in February a year ago, the Census Bureau reports that there were more than 600,000 active spindles for the month of February as compared with January.

The New England textile strike bore its imprint on the Census Bureau report on the activity of the cotton spinning industry. In spite of the strikes, slack demand and two holidays in February, the showing for the month is considered good.

Active spindles hours for February were 7,119,576,800, as compared with 7,292,358,136, a decrease of more than 80,000,000. The figures made public for February were based on an activity of 23-2-3 days while the figures for January were based on an activity of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Cotton Consumption

Domestic consumption for the seven months of the cotton year is 3,484,530 bales. During February the United States exported 338,000 bales. For the season exports total 3,922,710 bales.

The aggregate domestic consumption and exports have thus totaled 7,407,240 bales. Continuing at the same rate the world's takings of American cotton for the full year ending Aug. 1 will be 12,698,124 bales.

The American crop will not, however, be ready for the market in any volume until October, 1922. Approximately 2,000,000 bales additional will be required by that time. Adding this amount to the total probable consumption for the cotton year ending Aug. 1, the total is 14,698,124 bales.

Demand Meeting Supply

On Aug. 1, 1921, there was a carry-over of 8,529,000 bales of American cotton in the world. In the United States the carry-over was 6,648,000 bales. Adding to the total carry-over the final ginning figures for the 1921-22 crop just announced of 7,976,655 bales, which compares with 13,270,970 bales in 1920-21, the total is 14,505,655 bales. Taking from this figure the probable consumption to Oct. 1, 1922 of 14,698,124 bales leaves an extremely slender margin of 1,807,000 bales.

This strong statistical position stands every prospect of being further strengthened by a new crop which promises to be inadequate even if backed by ample reserves. Estimates of the new crop at this time are mere conjecture.

If the world will require 12,500,000 to 13,000,000 bales of American cotton between October, 1922, and October, 1923, as is estimated, the American crop will have to show an increase of 200 million in a single year, a figure heretofore not even approached.

STEEL ADVANCED
BY INDEPENDENTS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 23—Independent steel manufacturers have advanced quotations on semi-finished products including sheet bars, billets and slabs. The asking price on sheet bars and small billets is \$31 a ton, an increase from \$29. Large billets and slabs are advanced from \$28 to \$30. Regular customers, however, of course, have been given opportunity to cover against requirements at old prices.

Some producers hold pig iron at \$19 a ton, compared with general market of \$18 to \$18.25.

An advance in sheet prices is imminent, say makers, following higher semi-finished quotations. The whole steel list, in fact, is much under pressure of stronger demand. Important interests forecast an actual steel shortage before June 30, if present buying activity continues.

The Carnegie Steel plants in this district are operating at fully 90 per cent capacity. The company plans to blow in six blast furnaces at its Ohio works.

FRENCH RAILROAD
BOND OFFERING

LONDON, March 23—Campagnie du Chebin de Fer du Nord is offering £5,000,000 6 per cent sterling bonds at 90, redeemable at par yearly from a cumulative sinking fund, beginning July 1, 1928.

The offering price of this issue reflects the success of Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean and Midi Railroad loans brought out a few weeks ago in London at 86.

MAXWELL'S FINANCES IMPROVE

DETROIT, March 23—March marks the turning point in the Maxwell Motor Company's finances. Earnings have gradually crept up on expenses and past losses. The production of 175 cars a day is carrying the expense load. New business in hand is expected to justify production of 5000 cars a month in April and May. On such a volume Maxwell should net around \$500,000 a month. After anticipated April 1, the \$3,500,000 Series A notes due June 1, 1922, the company will have approximately \$3,500,000 cash and quickly convertible securities. Adding inventory of approximately \$10,000,000, it should show current assets of around \$13,500,000, against current liabilities of about \$2,000,000.

FAILURE OF COTTON BROKERS

NEW ORLEANS, March 23—Announcement was made at the local Cotton Exchange today of the failure of the spot and futures cotton brokerage firm of Shepard & Gluck. Considerable excitement prevailed in the trading floor for a while. The immediate effect being a drop of about 10 points in quotations.

GREAT NORTHERN
GROSS FALLS OFF

While Revenue Drops, Road Increases Transportation Ratio

Great Northern Railroad spent a larger ration of gross revenues for transportation in January than in any other month since February, 1921.

January gross fell off \$1,779,000, as compared with December and was \$283,000 lower than January revenues a year ago. The month was the poorest January since 1918, when gross revenues amounted to \$5,785,000, and showed smaller gross than any other month since last February.

Transportation charges in January totaled \$3,118,000, an increase of \$82,000 as compared with the December charge-off, but \$482,000 less than the January transportation charge a year ago.

Great Northern spent 52.8 per cent of all revenues for transportation in January, as compared with 55.2 per cent in December, 55.2 per cent in November and 53.6 per cent in October. Last September Great Northern spent 31.5 per cent of all revenues for the transportation charge-off, which was the best showing made in any month in recent years.

Gross in the first month of the current year was considerably less than half the total reported last October, when all revenues amounted to \$12,289,000.

The nadir in the transportation charge-off was reached in July last year, when gross stood at \$3,142,000, and the zenith was touched in October, with \$4,133,000 transportation expenses, when gross was \$12,289,000.

January transportation charges were \$158,000 above the July figure last year, although gross had declined \$246,000 in the first month of this year as compared with July. In other words, Great Northern has transportation expenses cut to pretty near the minimum, for a big drop in gross revenues has been accompanied by a comparatively negligible reduction in transportation expenses.

The point is that an increase in gross revenues is likely to be accompanied by not any or only a slight rise in the transportation charge-off. While the ratio of gross spent for January transportation this year was 4.5 per cent under the figure for the corresponding month last year, the succeeding months should show even better comparisons, especially if gross increases.

FOREIGN MARKETS
SALESMEN'S NEEDS

"Our trade representatives abroad create in the mind of the foreign buyer his idea of the American people, and it is by the reaction created by such representatives that the great mass of American manufacturers will be judged," said W. P. F. Ayer, vice-president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, speaking last evening at the Boston Public Library on "The Training of Foreign Salesmen." The lecture was the third in a series of eight which make up the state university extension course on foreign trade.

In nearly all foreign markets, Mr. Ayer said, American salesmen are outnumbered by representatives of English, Scotch, French, German, and Italian concerns. The comparatively few Americans who are in the field, he said, must bear the responsibility of maintaining a high standard of trade representation for this country. He emphasized the importance of the proper selection and training of men for that service, and declared that the training of salesmen by United States salesmen, if carefully trained, should not obtain for American manufacturers first consideration in foreign markets.

The fourth lecture of the course, on Wednesday evening, March 29, will be given by Paul T. Cherrington, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and lecturer at the Harvard School of Business Administration, on "The United States as a World Trader."

WOOLEN AND WORSTED
INDUSTRY SLACKENS

The woolen and worsted industry has slowed down noticeably during the past three months, says the March statistical summary of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

Although manufacturers allowed for only very narrow profits in naming prices on their new fall lines and based these prices on wool values much below the present market, cloth buyers have generally proceeded with caution and have not placed enough business with the mills to maintain manufacturing operations at the recent maximum.

STOCKS DISPLAY
WEAK TONE IN
TODAY'S MARKET

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Adv	Remedy	Open	High	Low	2:50 p.m.
Air			14	15	14	Mar. 23

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Mar. 23	Mar. 24
Adv Rumely.....	14	15	14	15	15

Jax Rubber....	54	54 1/4	54	54 1/4	53
Gas Gl'd Mns Co.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	16

illed Chem & Dye 62 1/2	63 3/4	62 3/4	63	62
illed Chem pf.. 109	109	109	109	109

Chalmers ..	45%	45%	45	45	108
Chalmers pf.	93%	93%	93	93	46
Ag. Chem.	50	50	50	50	93

Bk Note Co. 67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
Bank Note pl 53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Brk S&F Co				

Beet Sugar..	4 1/2	42	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Bosch Mag..	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

er Tel & Cable	63	65	63	65	43½
Can.....	45	45½	44½	45½	45½
Cotton Oil					

Cot Oil pf...	54	54	54	54
Chicle.....	97	97	97	97

Hide & L...	15	15	15	15
Hide & L pr.	69½	69½	68½	69½
Ice				

Ice pf.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	81
Inter Corp..	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

LaFrance...	11 1/8	11 1/8	11	11	11 1/8
Lin Oil.....	34	34 1/4	33	33 3/4	34
Locomotive					

Radiator....	85%	86%	85%	86%	86%
Saf Razor...	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

Inclair Oil Co. w/ l. 2016

Oil 7 1/2	103 1/2	
Bell Tel.	94	94
Pac 44	84	84
Pac rf 44	81 1/2	81 1/2
Pac cr 44	86	86
P 44	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ry 44	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ry 44	93 1/2	93 1/2
Ry 44	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cal deb 7 1/2	95	95
L & S W 44	105	105
L So W 44	74 1/2	74 1/2
L & S W 1st 44	79	78 1/2
L & S P Inc 44	77 1/2	77 1/2
& SF 44	78 1/2	78 1/2
& SF pl 44 C.	84 1/2	80 1/2
Sub 7 1/2	71	70 1/2
Ad 44	98	98 1/2
Ad 44	93 1/2	93 1/2
water Oil 4 1/2	64 1/2	64
Pac cr 44	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pac 44	91 1/2	90 1/2
Ry 44	90 1/2	100
Really 44	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rubber 44	94 1/2	94 1/2
Rubber 7 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
Steel 7 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Power 44	101	100 1/2
Chem 7 1/2	91	90
44	95 1/2	95 1/2
44, 1899	95 1/2	93
Maryland 44	95 1/2	92
Pac 44	92 1/2	92
Shore 44	99 1/2	99 1/2
Union 44	85	80
Union 44	87 1/2	87 1/2
44	100	100
44	87 1/2	87 1/2
44	84 1/2	84 1/2
re-Space 44	59 1/2	59 1/2
1st 44, 1941	79	68 1/2
conv. 44, 1928	98	55 1/2
7 1/2	87 1/2	85
7 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

— Last

[illegible]

Antic Lobos	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
na Signal Oil	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$

the Pipe Line.....	100	100	100
the Pipe Line.....	235	235	235
of Indiana.....	87	86%	86%
of New York.....	375	375	375
of New York.....	342	342	342
Gas.....	53	53	53
Gas Nat Gas.....	9%	9%	9%
Oil.....	18	18	18
Oil Wyoming.....	74	72	72
Syndicate.....	4%	1%	1%
Serv.....	194	184	194
Refining Co.....	20%	20%	20%
& Co pr.....	3%	3%	3%
Syndicate.....	24	2%	2%
Petroleum.....	12	12	12
Serv Pet.....	60	57	58
Oil.....	14	14	14
Oil.....	83	14	84
Oil.....	14	14	14
Oil.....	35	32	34
Oil.....	15	14	14
Rangers.....	234	63	63
Oil.....	1%	1%	1%
Oil.....	98	96	98
Oil.....	15	24	24
Oil.....	11	10%	10%
Oil Pan.....	1%	1%	1%
Prod.....	12%	1	3%
Serv Pet.....	30	28	32
nger.....	10	10	10
Unshared.....	14	14	14
Unshared.....	14	5%	5%
Unshared.....	114	11%	14%
Unshared.....	114	11%	11%
Unshared & Ref.....	3%	4%	4%
Unshared & Land.....	4%	6%	24%
Gas.....	20	19	4%
MINING			
Col Met.....	3%	3%	3%
Int'l Dev.....	42	39	39
opper.....	24	23	23
Mines.....	25	25	25
Iron.....	99	91	14
Iron.....	91	91	91
Iron.....	16	16	16
Iron.....	1%	1%	1%
Iron.....	22	23	22
Iron.....	25	25	25
Min.....	12	12	12
Iron.....	5%	5%	5%

Min.	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	Wibona
Co.	27 3/8	27 3/8	27 3/8	Wolverin
d Min. .18	17	17	17	

Div.	4	3	4	3
Training	.54	.66	.63	.54
...	.02	.04	.03	.05
...	.03	.03	.03	.03
...	.07	.07	.07	.07
...	.29	.29	.29	.29
...	.06	.06	.06	.06
...	1%	1%	1%	1%
...	8%	7%	8%	8%
...	15	15	15	15
...	44	44	44	44
...	.42	.40	.44	.42
...	18	18	18	18
...	.24	.24	.24	.24
...	.03	.03	.03	.03
...	.02	.07	.08	.08
...	.09	.08	.09	.09
...	.02	.02	.02	.02
...	.03	.03	.03	.03
...	.62	.61	.61	.61
...	1%	1%	1%	1%
...	1%	1%	1%	1%
...	3%	3%	3%	3%
...	2	2	2	2
...	1%	1%	1%	1%
...	.05	.05	.05	.05
...	1%	1%	1%	1%
...	.70	.70	.70	.70
...	.1024	.1024	.1024	.1024

...102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	than its r
...105 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	105	would indi
22 100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	105	holds abo

REPORTS

The Chartered report shows net d with 5676 776

HAS LOSS
Copper Com-
Dec. 31, 1921.
Copper was pro-

752 was carried
for the \$1,297,000

of the very few
an increase in
year, the gain
both freight and
showing an in-
creasing \$666,000.
during the year
0, the transpor-

ring the brunt
tenance of way
actually

On maintenance was a \$255,000

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DIAMOND MATCH
EARNINGS SHOW
A SHRINKAGE

Net of \$9.85 Per Share for Last
Year Reported, as Compared
With \$12.65 in 1920

Diamond Match Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports surplus after charges and federal taxes of \$1,871,409, equal to \$9.85 a share on the \$11,965,100 stock, compared with \$2,147,300, or \$12.65 a share, in 1920, and with \$12.81 a share in 1919. Earnings compare as follows:

	1921	1920
Earnings	\$4,603,597	\$4,332,714
Deductions	2,732,088	1,735,413
Fed taxes	280,000	450,000
Total net	1,671,409	2,147,301
Dividends	1,357,208	1,357,208
Surplus	\$313,201	\$790,093
Total surplus	\$3,740,881	\$3,058,880

The net working capital of the company as of Dec. 31, 1921, was \$12,775,885, compared with net working capital the year before of \$12,910,155.

Foreign Competition
President W. A. Fairbairn says in part: "A complete change has taken place in the match industry of the world since the war, and your management is being compelled more and more to consider the business of your company in relation to that of its foreign competitors and view the match industry internationally as well as nationally."

"A few years ago, domestic competition was the only factor of moment to be considered in the match industry of the United States, but now domestic conditions, while most acute, are the American match business being highly competitive, are relatively insignificant when compared with important factors abroad (both as regards finished product and raw materials) that have to be dealt with intelligently and with vision in order that balance may be attained and reasonable profits maintained."

Many New Firms
During these trying times new domestic competition is being promoted, which may appear to prosper and gain footing under the present conditions of the raw material market, and the psychological attitude of the trade, but such competition is in a most insecure position, as all well-established American matchmakers with years of experience well know."

"With the match production capacity in the United States today fully double that of the consumption demand, it is to be regretted that, in the great success of your company in manufacturing a staple article, promoters find a successful factor in the obtaining of capital and in the floating of new companies which must use old and pirated types of machinery and inferior equipment."

"Such new companies cannot continue to be profitable and operate steadily, when either the period of readjustment in the domestic match industry is past or the foreign situation develops along the lines that now seem probable."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Atlantic Refining Company of Brazil has been organized, with \$50,000 capital, to market oil products there.

Negotiations are said to be under way for the flotation of a \$400,000 or \$500,000 long term 7 1/2 per cent loan to the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York Stock Exchange is working on a plan whereby the reporting of quotations on the ticker will be speeded up about 30 per cent.

Sponsors of a bill at Albany which would permit New York savings banks to invest in Federal Farm Loan bonds have asked the Governor to veto it, on the ground that the amendment limiting such investments to farms in the New York Federal Reserve district is objectionable.

Seldridge & Co., London department store, showed profits of \$342,665 (normally \$1,655,351) for the calendar year 1921. The company showed an actual increase in customers of 1,700,000 during the year.

German shipping out of Hamburg carried 238,000 tons in 1921, an increase of 1,000,000 tons over 1920.

Abnormal expenses of the New York Telephone Company amounted to \$2,978,338 in 1920 and to \$4,200,000 in 1921, according to J. G. Wray, consulting expert for the city in the rate-making commission hearing. This was due to the employment of inexperienced girls, who reduced the efficiency, and to expenses of switchboard equipment, he said.

Investors and bondholders who have been awaiting New Cuban loan as a probable outlet for surplus funds may as well turn to something else, it is said. The Cuban loan, while not definitely off, is no farther away than the long-lost. One of the reasons set forth for the postponement is the improvement of the sugar market, bringing Cuba back in much more rapid fashion than had been anticipated.

Bank of the pending Congressional legislation for a \$5,000,000 loan to Liberia is an iron-clad agreement for the use of part of the money in liquidating long-standing securities held by New York and European bankers and to give the United States almost dominating interest in control of Liberian affairs, it is said. About \$1,650,000 is to be taken up by the National City Bank, First National Bank, Robert Fleming & Co., and other foreign bankers.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANY
The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas companies for February were \$236,323, a decrease of \$17,788, or 1.94 per cent, compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

BRITISH CREDIT FOR AUSTRIA

VIENNA, March 23.—The British financial controller has placed a British credit of £2,000,000 at the disposal of the Austrian Government.

CASH REGISTER
BUSINESS GOOD

ATLANTA, March 23.—President J. H. Patterson of National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., here attending a conference with the sales force in Georgia, said: "Our business has been good because we have gone out after it. It is better now than ever before the war. Of our more than 6000 employees, not one has been laid off since the war ended, and the only reduction in wages has been that we have discontinued the war bonus. Our campaign of national advertising is larger than ever before."

"Our company is a good barometer, as it sells largely to merchants. Conditions are very good in the extreme East and extreme West. In the south, Florida and the vicinity of New Orleans are the most prosperous, and collections are improving in Atlanta."

Before a recent tour of the United States and Canada, Mr. Patterson visited Europe to investigate financial conditions.

"Germany is the most interesting," he said. "National Cash Register has received a permit to manufacture in Germany. With no army and no navy to keep up, Germany is bending all her efforts on commerce, and, as a result of long hours of work, and low rates of exchange, her products will be very cheap, not in quality, but in price. France is slowly improving, but Germany will be first to recover from effects of the war."

CORN EXPORTS UP;
WHEAT FALLS OFF

WASHINGTON, March 23.—American exports of corn during February increased as compared with the similar month of last year, while exports of wheat and cottonseed oil last month fell off sharply from February, 1921.

The export figures for February, 1921, are: Corn, 8,144,346 bushels, valued at \$6,918,863; wheat, 18,408,711 bushels, valued at \$36,836,026; cottonseed oil, 39,689,396 pounds, valued at \$4,276,772.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5% 5 1/2%
Outside Federal reserve 5% 5 1/2%
Year money 5% 5 1/2%
Customers' commercial loans 5% 5 1/2%
Collateral loans 5 1/2% 5 1/2%

Today's rates:
Bar silver in New York 64 1/2% 65 1/2%
Bar silver in London 38 1/2% 39 1/2%
Mexican dollars 94 1/2% 95 1/2%
Bar gold in London 94 1/2% 95 1/2%
Canadian dollar 2% 2 1/2%
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2% 99 3/4%

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 Federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:
Boston 4 1/2%
New York 4 1/2%
Philadelphia 4 1/2%
Cleveland 5%
Richmond 5%
Atlanta 5%
Chicago 5%
St. Louis 5%
Kansas City 5%
Minneapolis 5%
Dallas 5%
San Francisco 4 1/2%
Amsterdam 4 1/2%
Berlin 5%
Bombay 5%
Brussels 5%
Christiansburg 5%
Copenhagen 5%
Madrid 5 1/2%
Paris 5%
London 4 1/2%
Stockholm 5%
Switzerland 5 1/2%

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston New York
Exchanges Mar. 22 1922 \$1,800,000
Year ago today \$1,802,327
Balances 18,000,000 72,000,000
P. R. bank credit 17,478,463 52,600,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston Delivery:
Prime Eligible Banks—
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
30/60 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Less Known Banks—
60/90 days 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
30/60 days 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks—
60/90 days 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
30/60 days 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days 4 1/4% 4 1/4%

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, March 23.—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:
Mar. 22 1922 21
Gold 5,525,800,000 5,502,900,000
Silver 281,700,000 268,400,000
Loans & Disc. 6,196,000,000 5,254,500,000
Circulation 35,281,000,000 38,135,000,000
Deposits 2,270,000,000 1,053,000,000
War debt totalling 21,500,000,000 25,900,000,000
Bank rate 5% 5%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.

	Demand Yesterday	Parity
Demand	\$4.33 1/2	\$4.40 1/2
Cables	4.37 1/2	4.40 1/2
France	9.06	9.15
Guillemers	37.80	37.85
Marks	.002975	.003025
Lire	5.11 1/2	5.14
Swiss francs	13.45	13.47
Pesetas	15.53	15.51
Belgian francs	8.47	8.58
Kronen (Austria)	.000140	.000145
Sweden	25.12	25.20
Denmark	21.25	21.35
Norway	17.43	17.49
Greece	4.25	4.28
Argentina	1.1870	1.2050

DUQUESNE LIGHT PROFITS GAIN

Duquesne Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, 1920:
Gross revenue \$18,053,347 \$15,005,173
Net income 6,584,522 4,610,230
Surplus after charges 4,490,569 3,262,347
Surplus at divs. 2,145,336 1,494,134

ALLOUEZ MINING CUT LOSS

Report of Allouez Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a loss of \$94,322. This compares with loss of \$248,989 in 1920 and loss of \$73,738 in 1919.

GENERAL MOTORS
READJUSTMENTS

Year of Declining Values Works
Havoc With Income Account
of the Company

The General Motors 1921 report is a story of liquidations, reorganizations, retrenchment and general readjustment to conform to the sudden and extraordinary transition from boom times to a sharply competitive era, the whole revealing a drastic shrinkage in assets and surpluses. The readjusting features are the establishment of a solid basis of values as now prevails in the badly-racked industry, bringing order out of manufacturing and merchandising chaos, and the return to a comfortable financial status.

The income account shows vividly enough what a year of declining values can do to an industry which in recent years has been most grievously affected by inflation. Even after interest charges and normal depreciation and after absorbing \$14,400,000 losses from units in process of reorganization or abandonment there was a net profit of \$5,734,000. Now follows a \$19,000,000 inventory mark-off, the \$11,400,000 account of dealers' rebate and losses incidental to price guarantees, and finally a \$14,000,000 reserve to care for sundry losses largely incurred in years prior to 1921. The net result is a deficit of \$38,850,000 and on top of this is added \$3,850,000 of debenture and preferred dividends and \$20,468,000 common cash dividends, making a total deficit of \$65,458,000.

Extent of Deficit

To give an idea of what that deficit means, it is, for instance, more than twice the General Motors Company capitalization prior to 1915 and with in \$4,000,000 of the present-day capitalization of the Studebaker Corporation, the second largest publicly owned motor company in the world. It is 45 per cent of the net quick assets as they stood at the close of 1920 and it is just \$5,000,000 more than the record-breaking earnings of \$60,000,000 of 1919. It launched the new company on a new wave of expansion.

There occurred during the year a net reduction in net quick assets of about \$47,000,000 from \$145,000,000 to \$98,000,000. At the close of last year the ratio of quick assets to liabilities was about 2 1/2 to 1. Since this is the company would probably not be averse to financing should an auspicious occasion present itself.

All things considered, however, good progress was made in reestablishing normal financial conditions, floating debt being cut by a third from \$70,000,000 to \$48,000,000, open accounts being reduced from \$27,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and inventory being dropped from \$164,000,000 to \$108,000,000. As illustrating what has been going on in General Motors since the spring of 1920 it is interesting to contrast inventory account of \$108,000,000 with the 1920 peak figure of \$220,000,000.

Shrinkage In Sales

Needless to say General Motors suffered last year a severe shrinkage in sales in units as well as in dollars and cents. Total production of all machines, including trucks and tractors, was well under 200,000, in fact about 100,000 less than the 391,000 figure of 1920. In 1919, its best year, General Motors turned out 406,000 machines of all kinds.

The outlook for the coming year is reasonably encouraging, as the January sales gain of nearly 150 per cent suggests. Buick is having a good season run and so is Cadillac with its new model, these two being, of course, the backbone of the company. Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Oakland are all doing better. But with conditions as they are it is idle to expect any sudden, sustained jump in production, for notwithstanding the encouraging month outlook the fact remains that competition from now on will be keener than ever.

The best efforts of the General Motors management henceforth, will be devoted to the liquidation of unprofitable and surplus capacity. Scripps-Booth has been abandoned, the old Cadillac plant is for sale—tractor activities will be greatly curtailed and possibly liquidated. The banking management behind General Motors is under no illusions and intends to shrink and consolidate to the end that a compact efficient and profitable manufacturing organization may be reestablished. All of which means the indefinite postponement of common dividends.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA'S AFFAIRS

Although February is a short month, officials of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia and West Side Belt railroad expect that the properties will make a better showing than in January, when the combined operating revenues were \$226,527 and net profits were \$22,761. After charging off \$65,000 for the rehabilitation of equipment, March traffic has been even more favorable, with a fairly good tonnage of coal moving in anticipation of the strike. Officials say that indications are that the coal strike will come April 1, according to schedule, and earnings of the road are accordingly expected to drop off for a couple of months thereafter.

SCHOOL BONDS OFFERED

C. W. McNear & Co. of New York are offering \$100,000 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma bonds of education 5 per cent school bonds due serially April 1, 1930 to 1941, inclusive, at prices to yield 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. These bonds are the direct obligation of the entire district, including Oklahoma City and are free from all federal taxes.

TECHNO-SLOVAKIA SEEKS LOAN

Techno-Slovakia is again negotiating for a loan in the United States. The amount has been estimated between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, and the bonds will probably bear a 7 1/2 per cent coupon.

CORN PRODUCTS CAN
EARN DIVIDENDS

Corn Products Refining Company earned \$9.21 a share on the \$49,784,000 common stock last year, after charges, taxes and heavy depreciation. Many other companies in the same line had all they could do to earn fixed charges. Profits applicable to the common stock last year were less than half the earnings of \$21.58 a share in 1920, but the company showed it could more than earn its \$6 common dividend in an unfavorable year and in competition with a low price for sugar.

Earnings in eight years ended Dec. 31 last totaled \$87.13 a share on the common. Of this only \$15.50 was paid in dividends. More than \$72 a share was added to the value of the common. A number of large stockholders are looking forward to some sort of capital readjustment which would permit a stock dividend. They point out that the company is in the best physical and financial condition in its history. It has rolled up big profits since 1913 and has never fully capitalized plant and property account. This was itemized in the balance sheet Dec. 31 last at \$86,761,772, after depreciation, compared with \$83,287,277 in 1914.

In 1920 the company purchased and retired \$5,000,000 7 per cent preferred, leaving additional authorized earnings of \$50,000,000 applicable to the common.

The balance sheet reflects constructive and conservative policy. The company is well entrenched with liquid assets. Working capital at the end of 1921 included \$1,487,305 cash, \$10,416,422 miscellaneous securities and Liberty Bonds, \$2,312,500 time and stock loans, \$6,525,561 accounts receivable, and \$11,562,707 due from affiliated companies.

Inventories of \$7,351,109 increased more than \$1,100,000 over 1920. On the other hand, \$5,436,457 set apart for additions and betterments in construction increased more than \$4,300,000.

Corn Products was lavish with depreciation last year. This totaled \$2,440,260, equal to more than 23 per cent of \$10,742,374 total income.

DIVIDENDS

Commercial National Bank of Boston regular quarterly of \$2 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Continental Motors Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred, payable April 1.

Gibson Art Company, 10 per cent in cash for year 1922, payable in quarterly installments of 2 1/2 per cent, the first on March 15, 1922, and the last on April 15, 1922.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company, regular quarterly of \$1 on the adjustment preferred, payable May 19 to stock of record April 15.

Lawton Mills, usual quarterly of 2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24.

Pittsburgh Coal Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, 1 per cent on common. All officers reelected.

Reading Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common, payable May 11 to stock of record April 15.

Regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on 7 per cent preferred, and 2 per cent on 8 per cent preferred of the Adirondack & Light Corporation will be paid April 1.

The Pittsburgh Coal dividends are payable April 25 to stock of record on April 7.

Corcoran Steel Company, quarterly of 1 per cent on common and regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

Traylor Engineering Manufacturing Company quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Driver Harris Company regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Diamond Match Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Mass.

MILL STOCKS
Amoskeag 100 110
do pfd 82 84
Arlington Mills 100 107
Bates 100 105
Border City 100 120
Brookside Mills 100 130
Charlton Mills 100 150
Lancaster Mills 100 160
Dartmouth Mfg. 100 180
Dwight 100 110
Edwards 100 115
Eversource 100 130
Hampden Mills 100 150
Hill Mills 100 200
Great Falls Mfg. Co. 100 102
Hamilton Mfg. Co. 80 80
Chapin Mills 100 175
Home Bleach & Dye Co. 10 12
do pfd 75 75
King Philip Mills 140 160
Lancaster Mills 100 175
Lanett Cotton Mills 100 120
Lawrence Mfg. Co. 120 125
Lyman Mills 100 120
Manomet Mills 100 172
Mass. Cotton Mills 146 150
Merrimack Mfg. Co. 93 98
Nashua Mfg. Co. 132 140
Nashua Mfg. Co. 78 82
Naumkeag 220 230
Nonquit 90 90
Pacific 165 170
Chapin Mills 100 180
Sagamore Mfg. Co. 230 230
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co. 98 100
Sharp Mfg. Co. 103 110
Styrmouth Cordage 100 100
Tremont & Suffolk 130 130
Union Cotton Mfg. 130 130
U. S. Worsted 1st pfd 12 12
West Point Mfg. Co. 110 120
York Mfg. Co. 100 195

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg. Co. 77 82
American Mfg. pfd. 77 80
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. 85 85
Chapin Mills 100 175
Draper Corporation 152 152
Heywood-Wakefield pfd 124 124
Heywood-Wakefield pfd 106 106
Lanett Mills 100 175
Saco-Lowell Shops Co. 138 142
Hood Rubber Co. 51 51
Hood Rubber pfd 95 97

MISSOURI PACIFIC REPORTS

Missouri Pacific Railroad in tentative report to the Stock Exchange for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows corporate net income \$5,357,016, compared with actual corporate net income of \$5,025,075 for 1920.

FLAX SUPPLIES
AT LOW LEVEL

Operation of All European Mills
Would Exhaust Raw Material in Short Time

"Operation of all the European flax mills for a single month would completely exhaust the present available supplies of flax," says Trade Commissioner Felix Cole of London in the most recent report on the flax trade situation received by Leonard B. Gary, New England office manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The present extreme high prices for all linens are primarily, if not exclusively, due, according to Mr. Cole, to the determination of the retailers of the flax goods not to sell their stocks on hand at a loss, but to wait for the general drop in prices. He expresses doubt that the curtailment of Russian flax exports has any effect on the price quotations.

Many Mills are Idle

Summarizing conditions in the trade the report states that of 22 Irish spinning mills only six have been operated since 1920, until three months ago. Of 14 mills in Scotland 10 were closed during this period and the remaining four worked from one to one-half time. The closing of the Irish mills was due to a short demand for the finer fabrics, while in Scotland it was attributable to the fact that there was no market for the heavier fabrics, due in part to the liquidation of government stocks of these goods held originally for war purposes. During 1920 and 1921 both the Netherlands and Belgium sowed larger areas than usual of flax.

Russia Formerly Big Producer

Russia's pre-war production was 430,000 tons of flax and tow. Of this amount Russian mills were able to produce only about 30,000 tons in 1921. The rest (300,000 tons) was exported, 80,000 tons going to the United Kingdom. The estimated amount imported by the United Kingdom in the years 1920 and 1921 from former Russian sources, including the present so-called Baltic states, did not average more than 10,000 tons annually.

Cotton Mixed With Linen

Many collar manufacturers under the influence of high linen prices are putting a larger proportion of cotton into their product than heretofore. The increased planting in certain continental countries has also assisted in counterbalancing the absence of Russian flax from the world markets. The effect of the stoppage of Russian exports has been less felt in the quality trade than elsewhere, since most of the Russian production was low-grade fiber. The world's consumption of flax before the war included about 40,000 tons of the high grade and about 430,000 tons of the low-grade product. Russia supplied very little of the high grade product, but approximately three-quarters of the low grade fibers. Even with a full resumption of trade with Russia and a complete recovery in the world flax demand, Russia could not at once replace its previous commanding position.

It is also noteworthy that all the Russian flax producing districts were regions into which grain had to be imported. With the outbreak of the internal interchange of commodities in Russia the peasants, who formerly grew flax, are now growing rye and other food grains.

EXPORTATION OF
LUMBER PICKS UP

If the exports of lumber and lumber products for the month of January can be regarded as foreshadowing the year's business, the showing is, in most instances, satisfactory. Says R. H. Oholm, chief of the lumber division of the United States Department of Commerce, Southern yellow pine and Douglas fir, the two leading softwoods, and oak, the principal hardwood, all showed an increase over the average monthly export shipments of 1921. The increase in Douglas fir was the most notable—103 per cent. The chief market for southern yellow pine in January was the United Kingdom, which occupied third place during all of 1921. Argentina ranked second, maintaining its 1921 position. The West Indies, Belgium, Cuba, and Mexico ranked next in the order named. In oak the leading markets in their order were the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

While the total exports of boards and planks for the seven months ending January 31 were practically the same as for the corresponding period of 1921, the total for the month of January was 148,675,000 board feet, an increase of 73 per cent over the same month in 1921. January's foreign stave market—light and slack—did not maintain last year's average, amounting in quantity to slightly over 4,500,000, the markets in their importance being the British West Indies, the United Kingdom, Canada, Cuba, France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 23 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:
Mar. 23 Feb. 23 Mar. 24
1922 1921 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.87 1.87 1.86
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.54 1.54 1.53
Corn, No. 2 yellow 76 77 78
Oats, No. 2 white 48 50 53
Flour, medium pat 8.50 9.25 8.75
Lard, prime 32.15 32.15 32.15
Pork, mess 26.25 23.00 23.00
Beef, family 15.50 14.50 14.50
Sugar, gran 5.50 5.10 5.10
Iron, No. 2 Phil. 21.25 21.24 21.24
Silver 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2
Lead 4.70 4.70 4.70
Tin 30.00 30.00 30.00
Copper 15.00 15.00 15.00
Rubber, rib sheet 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
Cotton, Mid Uplds. 18.75 18.25 18.25
Steel billets, Pitts. 28.00 28.00 28.00
Print cloths 56 56 56

WILL URGE MAIL
TUBES FOR BOSTON

The post office appropriation bill which passed the Senate Monday carried with it provision for transmission of mail through the tubes of the American Pneumatic Service Company in New York and Brooklyn at an annual rate not to exceed \$18,500 a mile of double line of tubes, including power, labor and

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. MALLORY WINS FROM MRS. TAYLOR

Seeded Draw Brings Four Best Players Into Semi-Final Round of Championship

As a result of the fourth round play today, in the women's national indoor tennis championship tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill, the four contestants who were seeded in the draw, Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Miss Leslie H. Bancroft of Newton and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York city will meet in the two semi-annual matches.

Mrs. Mallory defeated Mrs. Saunders Taylor of Wilmington, 6-4, 6-1, but was given the best opposition so far in the tournament. Mrs. Taylor's remarkable forehand drive called forth all the skill of the national champion, and every game was a hard-fought one. Miss Sigourney had an easy time with Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, and the score of 6-1, 6-0, came as rather a surprise, considering the fact that Mrs. Godfrey's game has been good throughout the tournament. Miss Sigourney was exceptionally steady today.

Miss Bancroft defeated Miss Caroma Winn, Mountain Lake, N. J., 6-2, 6-2. Both of these players are left-handed, so that there was no advantage on either side. Mrs. Bancroft is the hope of local players for the title.

In the third round of the women's doubles Miss Ceres Baker of Orange, N. J., and Miss Lillian Scherman of Brooklyn defeated Mrs. William Endicott and Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-1, 6-7, 6-4. The losing pair kept their opponents in the back of the court most of the time, and showed a dangerous spurt in the second set.

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. L. G. Morris easily disposed of Miss Ceres Baker and Miss Lillian Scherman of New York in the fourth round of the doubles, 6-2, 6-0. The former were expected to win, but not by such a one-sided score. Miss Scherman did not play up to her usual game and was continually driving the ball into the net. The last point of the match was a double fault by Miss Baker.

In yesterday's mixed doubles matches Mrs. F. I. Mallory and W. T. Tilden 2d started in with the same whirlwind play that won them the title in this event last year, and by winning the first two matches advanced to the semi-final round. Their first contest was with Mrs. L. G. Morris of New York paired with W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, winner of the national junior doubles with Arnold W. Jones last summer, and it was merely a question of overwhelming brilliancy forcing the issue with a score of 6-0, 6-3. The second victory of Mrs. Mallory and Mr. Tilden was gained over Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Lawrence H. Rice, Cambridge, Mass., in the official national list, and recent conqueror of Vincent Richards in the Bermuda Islands championship tournament. The score was 6-4, 6-4. This was a closely contested match, all of the players being in good form, and Miss Baker especially showing much improvement over her previous play.

Mrs. Godfrey and Mr. Williams won 6-2, 6-0 from Miss Louise Dixon of Philadelphia and George W. Wightman of Boston. This was the second win for Mrs. Godfrey yesterday, for earlier in the day she defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, in the singles, 6-3, 6-4, although with apparent difficulty.

WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

THIRD ROUND

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

MISS LESLIE H. BANCROFT, Newton, defeated Miss Caroma Winn, Mountain Lake, 6-2, 6-3.

MISS EDITH SIGOURNEY, Boston, defeated Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. Saunders Taylor, Wilmington, 6-4, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND

MISS EDITH SIGOURNEY, Boston, and Morris Dunn, Harvard, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbelle and Edward Roland, Boston, 6-1, 6-4.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and George C. Guild, Harvard, defeated Miss Natalie Winslow and J. Duncan, Boston, 6-1, 7-5.

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and R. Norris Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Miss Louise Dixon, Philadelphia, and George W. Wightman, Boston, 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. B. M. Felton and E. H. Bundy, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. V. Kallenborn, Brooklyn, and Horace Taylor, Boston, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. Florence Ballin, New York, and John S. Nichol, Boston, defeated Mrs. N. F. Earle, New York, and John Farnham, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

MISS LESLIE H. BANCROFT, Boston, and Burnham N. Dell, Boston, defeated Miss Ruth Yerxa and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6-5, 7-5.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, New York, and W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, 6-0, 6-1.

MISS CERES BAKER, Orange, N. J., and Lawrence H. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. Barker Wallace, New York, and K. S. Palfman, Harvard, 6-1, 6-0.

MISS LESLIE H. BANCROFT, Boston, and Burnham N. Dell, Boston, defeated Miss Ruth Yerxa and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6-5, 7-5.

THIRD ROUND

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Ceres Baker and L. B. Rice, 6-4, 6-0.

MISS CERES BAKER, Orange, and Miss Lillian Scherman, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. William Endicott and Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-1, 6-7, 6-4.

FOURTH ROUND

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. L. G. Morris, New York, defeated Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Lillian Scherman, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-0.

CAPTAINSHIP IN FRANCE

PARIS, March 23.—José R. Capablanca, the Cuban chessmaster, arrived here today. He is to play in the international tournament next July, but previously will give preliminary exhibitions in France and Spain.



Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States Tennis Champion

FOUR COLLEGES ENTER N. E. WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Championships of the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association will be determined Saturday afternoon in Hemenway gymnasium in the annual tournament conducted every year on the Harvard mats. Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be represented.

Preliminary to the bouts Saturday, 12 elimination matches will be staged in the Hemenway quarters Friday night, the winners of which, together with those who draw byes, will go into action the following day. Every university except Dartmouth will be represented in each of the seven divisions, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158, 175 pounds, and unlimited. Dartmouth will not appear in the first two, and for this reason one man in each of those two classes will draw a bye, and not be required to wrestle until Saturday afternoon.

Due to the surprisingly strong showing which Harvard made against Yale Saturday, the outcome of the coming championship event is even more a matter of conjecture than it was before. The Crimson has been defeated by Dartmouth, Brown, and Tech this year in dual engagements; but she fought Yale to the closest score the Blue has drawn in any of her dual meets with members of the association.

Harvard will have her full strength on the mats Saturday, with the exception of her star 125-pound representative, H. J. Freedman. Freedman has not been defeated in any meet this year, and was recognized as a sure winner in his class. Harvard is hoping to offset his loss through the possibility that Capt. H. B. Walker, her star 115-pound leader, may be able to compete for the first time since very early in the season.

With Freedman in the lineup, Harvard should have been able to win judging from her performance against Yale. Yale won every bout from Dartmouth, and defeated Tech, 17 to 10. She defeated Brown, 17 to 7. Harvard, however, held her to 16 to 11. Dartmouth has been defeated by both Tech and Brown, but has defeated Harvard. Harvard, as mentioned, has lost to all. Thus, it seems, the whole thing is a toss-up.

An interesting disclosure was made following the receipt of the Brown entries yesterday at the Harvard Athletic Association. The list did not contain the name of B. L. Shurtliff, the heavyweight star and football hero of the Rhode Island university. Shurtliff was to have appeared against Harvard in the Brown-Harvard meet March 11; but he was entered the same night in the New England Amateur Athletic Union championships, held at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., and failed to appear at the collegiate meet. It is said that his university officials regarded his collegiate wrestling duties as of major importance, and that he was removed from the Brown lineup Saturday, for that reason.

However, Brown has a strong representative, A. W. Eckstein, in the 175-pound class, and is sure to make a good showing. Dartmouth will show J. H. Marsh, whose "scissors" have caused the downfall of many good men this year. Harvard will once more advance Frank Rouillard, who won his match against Deaver of Yale last Saturday. W. H. Kennett will appear for Tech and stands a good show.

Brown will be represented by her captain, R. H. Spellman, in the 158-pound class. He has already to his credit a victory over G. F. D'Wolf of Harvard, whose win over Captain Benjamin was the feature of the Yale meet. Since D'Wolf has developed his grape-vine, however, he is a much more dangerous man. R. S. Winchester represents Dartmouth, while Tech will send in F. R. Hereford, who also has record of a victory over D'Wolf.

Probably the best competition of the tournament will be experienced in the 145-pound class, for it brings together some of the best men in the east. Chief among them, probably, Capt. George Butler, of Tech, who has held the New England amateur championship in that division for two years.

It is thought that his most serious competitor will be Curtis Nelson, of Harvard. Dartmouth will be represented by P. A. Borglum, who has proven himself a hard opponent in all matches this year, and Brown will send in R. P. Lazure.

It will be a surprise to many if T. B. Dustin of Brown does not win the 135-pound title. He is one of the best men at his weight in American colleges. Dartmouth sends in J. E. Henretta Jr., who has done commendable work all season. L. F. Holmes will probably not represent Harvard again, as customary in this division, but will be supplanted, according to indications, by Morris Michelson, a newcomer, but a hard-working and dangerous man in the Crimson ranks. Holmes may be able to train down to 125 pounds, and if he does, will probably represent Harvard in this class. V. T. Wetherley, who has scored several falls over his opponents this season, will take the mat for Tech in this class.

Since the withdrawal of Freedman of Harvard from the 125-pound ranks, the possibility of victory seems equally divided among all contestants. If Holmes is unable to make weight for Harvard, T. S. Whitman will represent the Crimson. P. N. Cox, who gave Freedman a great match in the Brown-Harvard dual meet, will step on the mat for Brown, and as Dartmouth is not entered in this class, the third and last contestant will be either F. T. Hazeltine, or J. Tuttle of Tech, both the latter names having been entered.

If Captain Walker of Harvard enters the 115-pound class, and is in condition, he should win. If he does not enter, F. X. Collins, the Crimson bantamweight boxing champion, will wrestle. C. L. Staples will appear for Brown, and H. J. Bruner for Tech. Dartmouth again being absent, Bruner appears the favorite, for it was he who won the 115-pound championship at the New England amateur championships in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. recently.

The unlimited class will witness a lot of hard and fast action, and many look to see Benoit Lockwood, the Harvard football player, a winner. Lockwood has won the majority of his bouts this year, including victories over his Brown and Tech opponents of Saturday. Chief among his opponents, it seems, will be M. H. Inlay of Brown, the Rhode Island giant freshman, who forced Lockwood to go two overtime periods before beating him in their recent engagement.

Wrestling authorities look to see Inlay one of the leading heavyweights of the intercollegiate game in one or two more years, as he has three seasons left to run. J. G. Pollard, a big strong fellow, will represent Dartmouth, and Tyson Nimick, the former Tech representative, will probably give way to G. N. Heath.

Arthur Mather, a member of the board of amateur wrestling referees of the New England A. A. U., will officiate. He has refereed a number of professional bouts in this city also. Dr. Rockwell of Tech will be one of the timekeepers.

Success of the meet will be due almost entirely to J. Buckley Bryan, manager of what Harvard wrestling team, whose ability has been so well proven that authorities of the association entrusted him with practically complete charge of all preliminary arrangements. Bryan himself is a veteran amateur wrestler. He is a transfer to Harvard this year from Columbia, where he wrestled before and after the war, winning his letter. He is not eligible to wrestle here this year because of the one-year eligibility rule on transfer students. He is a junior in the engineering school, and will go out for the team in the 145-pound class next year. Bryan was a naval flyer during the war.

GRANITES WIN THE ALLAN CUP

Canadian Hockey Champions Will Not Challenge United States Title This Season

TORONTO, March 22 (Special).—The Granites of this city, champions of the Ontario Hockey Association, successfully defended the Allan Cup and the Canadian championship against the Regina Victorias, champions of Western Canada, in the final series here which was concluded tonight when the locals decidedly outplayed the visitors and won by 7 goals to 0, and took the round by 13 to 2. At no time during the game were the visitors in a position that threatened the four-goal lead obtained on Monday, although in the first period they put up a determined resistance and it was not until the last second of the 20 minutes that Fox scored the first goal of the game. He had rushed and was checked by McCusker but he retained and was about to shoot when the timer's bell signified the expiration of the period. Before the referee had time to stop the play Fox had scored and the goal counted.

The visitors' attacks were chiefly of an individual nature and their attempts at combination were both few and weak. This was particularly due to the back checking of the locals, who stayed on their checks all evening and gave them little chance to break away. McCusker was again the star of the visitors, while C. Irvin was the next best. The locals were all good, with Watson and McCaffrey being the best. The locals had speed, teamwork and experience on their opponents. The Allan Cup was presented to the winners at a dinner following the game. The summary:

GRANITES REGINA
Watson, lw.....rw, Lindsay, P. Irvin
Romerell, Aggett, c.....c, Davidson
McCaffrey, Jeffrey, f.....f, McCreary
McCreary, lw, C. Irvin, Mollard
Munro, ld.....rd, Hackney
Fox, rd.....rd, Barker
Collett, g.....g, McCusker
Score—Granites 7, Regina 0. Goals—Watson 3, Fox, Munro, Romell, McCaffrey, for Granites. Referee—Gardner, Montreal. Judge—J. Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

It was announced late in the evening by W. A. Hewitt, one of the two trustees for the Hamilton B. W. S. Trophy that there will be no series for the International Amateur Hockey Championship of America this season between the Toronto Granites, Canadian champions, and the Westminsters of Boston, the title holders of the United States. Mr. Willis offered the cup to the United States Amateur Hockey Association at the last annual meeting for the winner of a series between the champions of the two countries and by the deed of gift stated that the United States champions would be the defenders during the first series. The trophy was accepted as an international one by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association at the annual meeting held on Monday at the headquarters of the trustees by Canadian citizens residing in Canada. The two trustees at present are Mr. Hewitt and Sheriff J. Haddock of Pittsburgh.

Following their victory in the Allan Cup series tonight the Toronto Granites notified Mr. Hewitt that they did not wish to challenge for the trophy now, as they have had a hard season and the last two weeks have been particularly hard on them, as they have played six games in that time, making their total games for the season 24 games. If it is agreeable to the United States Amateur Hockey Association the Granites will challenge for the cup next Tuesday with both teams using the same players with the exception of one player who is also in the championship this year. It is also intimated that there is a hitch over the third trustee, the United States Amateur Hockey Association wanting to have the third member an American citizen.

JOSEPH MOORE WINS MILWAUKEE MEET

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—Joseph Moore, New York, indoor champion, won the international amateur skating meet here tonight. Moore won six races in the three nights of the meet, making a total of 150 points. The Milwaukee Regatta Club, international amateur girls' champion, was second in the number of points with 120. She broke three indoor records for girls during the races. John Hollander, Milwaukee, was first in the junior division, making 90 points, with E. Nord, Milwaukee, Chicago, with 80 points, headed the list in the juvenile division. Rose Johnson, Chicago, placed second in the girls' division with 60 points.

Moore won the senior half-mile race with A. Nuhfer, Cleveland, second, and Gus Fez, Chicago, third. Moore's time was 1m. 34s. Moore also won the senior two-mile race in 6m. 35s., with Elmer Nelson, St. Paul, second, and Val Bools, New York, third. Lester Drach, Chicago, won the juvenile 220-yard dash in 33.5s.

Miss Robinson, Toronto, won the girls' 880-yard dash in 1m. 43.3s., with Miss Rose Johnson, Chicago, second, and Miss Elsie Mullen, New York, third.

Hollander won the junior 440-yard dash in 44s.

Miss Gehrig Defends Her Fencing Title

Wins Every Bout From a Field of Eight Competitors

NEW YORK, March 23 (Special).—Miss Alice Gehrig of the New York Turn Verein successfully defended her title as champion woman fencer of the United States against eight competitors in the tournament last night at the Fencers Club. She won all her bouts. Miss Gehrig has held the title for two years and also has been crowned all-round woman athlete of the United States.

Mrs. Mildred Fish of the Fencers Club came second, and Mrs. C. H. Hopper, also of the Fencers, was third. The following followwomen competed:

New York Turn Verein—Miss Alice Gehrig, Miss Alice Glenke, Miss Alice Mucke and Miss Marie Jaenring. Fencers Club—Mrs. Mildred Fish, Mrs. Alice Voorhees, Mrs. C. H. Hopper, and Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson of Bridgeport, Conn., unattached. The summary:

Mrs. Alice Gehrig defeated Mrs. Mildred Fish, 5 to 3; Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 0; Mrs. Alice Voorhees, 5 to 0; Mrs. C. H. Hopper, 5 to 2; Miss Marie Jaenring, 5 to 0; Mrs. Alice Glenke, 5 to 1; Miss Alice Mucke, 5 to 1.

Mrs. Mildred Fish defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 2; Mrs. Alice Voorhees, 5 to 3; Mrs. C. H. Hopper, 5 to 0; Mrs. Alice Glenke, 5 to 0; Miss Alice Mucke, 5 to 1.

Mrs. C. H. Hopper defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 2; Mrs. Alice Voorhees, 5 to 4; Miss Marie Jaenring, 5 to 1; Miss Alice Glenke, 5 to 4; Miss Alice Mucke, 5 to 4.

Mrs. Alice Voorhees defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 2; Miss Marie Jaenring, 5 to 2; Miss Alice Glenke, 5 to 3; Miss Alice Mucke, 5 to 4.

Miss Marie Jaenring defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 4.

Miss Alice Glenke defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 4.

Miss Alice Mucke defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Grasson, 5 to 2.

Fort William Wins Junior Hockey Title
WINNIPEG, Man., March 22 (Special).—The War Veterans of Ft. William won the junior championship of Canada here tonight when they held the Regina Victorias to a 3-all tie, winning the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup, emblematic of the championship, 8 goals to 7, as they won the first game on Monday night by 5 goals to 4. Tonight's game was one of the best junior contests that has ever been witnessed in this city, the two teams producing an excellent brand of hockey.

Entering the game one goal behind the Victorias, evened up the count in the first period only to have White put the new champions in the lead before the end of the period. Regina again drew up on even terms on the round shortly after the start of the second period but White scored two in quick succession. Another goal was scored by Regina before the end of the period which ended with the score 3 to 3 and Ft. William one goal to the good on the round.

The last period produced the best hockey of the night, but the checking was very close and both defenses were strong, with the result that neither team could score. Toward the end of the game Regina sent every one up on the attack, but Bourke, Adams, and Enright turned all the attacks aside. For the new champions White, with the three goals, was prominent, although the defense was strong and the other forwards turned in good performances. Auster was the star for the Victorias but the remainder acquitted themselves well.

ARMOUR IN FINALS OF BELLEAIR GOLF

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 23.—Thomas D. Armour of Westchester-Biltmore, French amateur champion, 1920, and Scottish title-holder the following year, plays in the final round of the local championship tournament today against Ellsworth Augustus of the Mayfield Club, Cleveland.

Armour won in the semi-final round yesterday by a margin of 6 and 5 over Milton Wilson of Onwentsia. The winner was out in 36. Augustus defeated D. N. Tallman of Wilmer, Minn., 4 and 3.

Finalists in the second flight are F. G. Jones of Memphis and W. Ingersoll, Rockford, Illinois.

ROLLINS NAMED CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, March 23.—Walter G. Rollins '23 was yesterday elected to captain of the Columbia hockey team next season. Rollins came from Brooklyn and is a student in the School of Business. He has played left wing for the past two years.

Pupils under the age of thirteen not accepted as boarding pupils. Pamphlets sent on request. Address: The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri.

COLUMBIA TEAM WINS FINAL MEET

Defeats the City College of New York Swimmers, 13 to 10

NEW YORK, March 23 (Special).—The Columbia University swimming team defeated the City College of New York mermen last night in the final meet of the season here by a score of 13 to 10. The losing team trailed behind in every event, and in the 220-yard relay the Blue and White team won by the length of the Columbia pool.

The tables were turned in the water polo, as the strong defense of the City College men could not be broken by the Columbia team, the meet finishing with the score of 23 to 13 in favor of the Lavender water poloists.

The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by O. H. Lange, Columbia; W. S. Knebel, Columbia, second; J. F. Ashworth, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—36 4-5s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Walter Eberhardt, Columbia; Albert Rothschild, Columbia, second; H. L. Meyer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—53 3-5s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Aaron Polk, Columbia; Albert Dundis, C. C. N. Y., second; M. J. Farney, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—51 4-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by L. J. Balbach, Columbia, 105 points; S. C. Joseph, C. C. N. Y., 93 points; second, A. F. DeFronzo, Columbia, 82 points; third, J. H. Plunge, Won by William Mahar, Columbia; Roy Carter, Columbia, second; Abel Elk, C. C. N. Y., third. Distance—75ft. Time—2:23 3-5s.

220-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (A. L. Crystal, Albert Rothschild, O. H. Lange, Walter Eberhardt); C. C. N. Y., second. Time—1m. 43 2-5s.

DRAW FOR MEN'S INDOOR TENNIS

Seventy-Four Enter Championship—List Seeded

NEW YORK, March 23 (Special).—Seventy-four entries in the tournament for the indoor singles tennis championship of the United States, to begin here on Saturday, were received by closing time yesterday. The names of eight players were seeded in accordance with the new regulations of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. These players were placed in the following order: Frank T. Anderson, the present indoor champion; Vincent Richards, national indoor champion, 1919, and national outdoor doubles champion with W. T. Tilden 2d, 1918; S. Howard Voshell, national indoor champion, 1917, 1918; Francis T. Hunter, Herbert L. Bowman, G. Carlton Shafer, Dr. George King, and Percy L. Kynaston.

In accordance with this list, Anderson may meet Bowman in the round before the semi-finals, while Voshell, perhaps, will play King, Richards meeting Shafer, and Hunter Kynaston. Anderson and Richards are considered the most likely finalists.

The entries for the doubles will close on Monday and the draw will be made on the same day. William T. Tilden 2d, world's champion, is entered in the doubles only, his partner being A. L. Weiner; the youthful Philadelphia player. The singles draw follows:

First round, upper half: H. C. Penfield vs. John D. Cronin, Frederic Damrau vs. H. E. T. Kersney vs. J. H. West, Richards, Milton H. Soper vs. C. M. Amerman, T. P. Brown vs. James D. Ewing, Lower half: Vincent Richards vs. W. S. Pearce, C. H. Oakes vs. B. Talley, Clyde H. Marshall vs. E. E. Unterberg, Paul S. McHugh vs. L. A. Evans, J. P. Nikonow vs. R. E. Roberts.

Second round, (first round byes), upper half: Frank T. Anderson vs. Franklin K. Scovill, M. E. Mackintosh vs. Edward McLoughlin, Samuel R. McAllister vs. Earl C. Backus, J. H. Kersney vs. Harry Watkins, Herbert L. Bowman vs. H. C. Tremaine, W. Dickson Cunningham vs. Thomas W. Whitall, W. M. C. Price vs. George S. Groussbeck, G. Stadel vs. R. M. DeMott, Howard Foster vs. Armand L. Bruneau, Richard Kerr vs. Herbert A. Levy, W. Johnson vs. G. R. Berry, R. H. Marshall vs. Jere Lange, Dr. George King vs. William H. Ruxton, H. J. Wilcox vs. Vincent Penfield-Cronin match. Lower half: J. W. Yravel vs. winner of Nikonow-Roberts match, Reginald Talmadge vs. C. H. Oakes, G. Carlton Shafer vs. C. S. Scott, P. Ober vs. Ralph J. Somer, Edgar T. Appleby vs. Jack Linderman, George Preston vs. C. J. Post Jr., Francis T. Hunter vs. C. E. Baker, Dupuy Greer vs. T. M. Kersney, F. P. Winfield vs. Stephen V. Brubans, C. Hollander vs. Jay L. Anderson, Percy L. Kynaston vs. T. R. Puttsche, Charles A. Anderson vs. J. Sonn, F. M. Loughran vs. Morris S. Clark, E. K. Brandt vs. Richard Greene.

TO SELECT PERSHING STADIUM

PARIS, March 23 (By the Associated Press).—Pershing Stadium was practically decided upon as a place for holding the 1924 Olympic games at a meeting today of the Paris Municipal Council and the French Olympic Committee. It is expected this arrangement will be officially ratified next Saturday.

BRAVES MEET WASHINGTON

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 23.—The third game of the practice series between the Boston Braves and Washington Senators will take place here today, and with one victory to the credit of each this afternoon's affair is going to be a real battle from the very start. Yesterday the Braves had some very satisfactory practice, considerable time being devoted to bunting under the personal supervision of Manager Mitchell.

SCHOOLS

The Principia
Established 1898
CO-EDUCATIONAL
Junior College Upper School
Lower School
Pupils under the age of thirteen not accepted as boarding pupils. Pamphlets sent on request. Address: The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri.

MENASHA TEAM LEADS SCORING

Star Bowling Groups Fall Short of Expectations in the A. B. C. Tourney

TOLEDO, O., March 22 (Special).—Star teams, bowling in the five-man shift of the American Bowling Congress tournament here last night failed to make any changes among the leading 10. Above the groups of some of the greatest bowlers in the game the Menasha, an unknown from Menasha, Wis., led by a score of 2848. Among the teams which disappointed an overflowing auditorium from which many enthusiasts were turned away because of lack of standing room, was the Page Dairy, Toledo's leading team, which scored 2801. Budds Stars consisting of the cream of bowlers from New York State with 2772, Yale Tires led by Joseph Porto rolling only 2759 and Bergmans with Mort Lindsay getting 2726.

The Rochester Moose team also fell far short of expectation with 2623. O. Kallusch and A. Sclermann, winners of the two-man event last year rolled 535 and 521, respectively.

The Menashas, in rolling their high total for the night, began with a 986 score, hit 970 in their second game and finished with 892. H. Gossett led the five with 634.

Port Huron Merchants of Port Huron, Mich., was the only other team which appeared at all as a contender. They began with 984 and picked up a large following as they went along, but their next two games brought their total to 2731.

Bowlers in the minor events during the day registered only one change, this, when E. Martens of Chicago rolled 678 for sixth place in the individual. Martens' games began inauspiciously, as he rolled only 208 for his first endeavor, but with this modest start he began finding the head pin in the second end, and running a string of strikes to the seventh frame he made a 245-score. His last game totaled 255.

J. Gross, Reading, Penn., also made a temporary stop in his division with 669. He took tenth place for an early shift but Martens' better bowling later in the day displaced him.

Gross got off with a good start, 234 and 232 in his first two games. In his third, however, he fell to 203, which cramped his final score.

L. Elaisser, Canton, O., also had trouble with his last game which brought his total to 266. Beginning with 255, he shot 222 in his second, then fell into a slump and netted only 189 for his third attempt. The best score made by entrants was 1222, in the two-man event, W. Keller and R. Albright, Massillon, O., rolled this score, mainly through a good first game of 447. Registering 414 in the second shift, too, found the third game a Nemesis and with Keller failing to 168 they scored 361.

A. Duhme and O. Zarakos, Dayton, bowled the second best score of the day in this event with 1212. In the second game they hit 442 but failed to show this form in the others.

Tonight will be known as Detroit Recreation Night with nine teams from these alleys taking the drives in their first shift. The Crescents of Chicago, the only team which has taken part in all of the 22 A. B. C. tournaments, is scheduled in the second shift. Entrants from St. Louis, Dayton, Syracuse, Toronto, Lincoln, Nebr., and Lexington, Ky., will also bowl.

GIANTS RELEASE BROWN

ATHLETICS

LARGE, PROMISING
SQUAD OUT AT YALE

Many Former Football Stars Will
Try for Positions on This
Year's Baseball Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (Special).—Yale's 1922 baseball season was formally opened when Coach A. E. B. Tommers ordered out the entire squad for indoor work in the cage, preparatory to going to Yale Field. Although such veterans as Capt. J. W. Peters '20, J. A. Sloane '21, Thorpe Murphy '21, J. W. Hickey '21, Franklin Coxe '21, H. C. Selleck '21 and J. Robinson '21 graduated last June, this year's squad is large and promising, with a capable nucleus of veterans and excellent material from last year's freshman nine.

Yale begins the intercollegiate season this year with Fordham University, in a game played in New Haven on April 8. After this game a picked squad will be taken to Macon, Ga., for the spring training trip. Several southern teams will be played. Yale has three weeks of preparatory work for this trip; moreover, for the past month the battery candidates have been at work in the cage under the tutelage of Coach Tommers, who was a pitcher in 1912, and Chief Bender of the New Haven League team.

There is one position on the team whose occupant is a foregone conclusion, shortstop, filled by the brilliant Capt. M. C. Aldrich '22. Aldrich is as good at baseball as he is at football, no small praise; and a glance at the names of aspirants for positions on the nine quickly reveals the fact that many Yale football stars will initiate their captain and seek a position on the baseball team also. C. M. O'Hearn '24, J. F. Oed '24, and R. N. Murphy '24, all of whom saw service as quarterbacks last year, also yearn for a position on the nine. W. F. Mallory '24, J. E. Wright '24, C. F. Eddy '24, and N. G. Neidinger '24, all prominent on the gridiron last year, also seek prominence on the diamond.

Yale will have two veteran pitchers, E. A. Chittenden Jr. '22 and J. C. Calhoun '22. Chittenden did good work on the southern trip last year, then did little through the season at New Haven, but finished the game in the debacle at Cambridge which brought to a bad close Yale's otherwise successful season. Calhoun was on the 1920 squad and pitched several games, but was unable to play on the 1921 squad. He seems to be rounding into form this year. Another pitcher of some experience is T. R. Hardest '24, who pitched last year on second team and also played on his freshman team. Others who show promise are F. J. Peterson '22, who has been unable to do varsity work until this year; E. A. Quinn '24, and G. W. Norton '23, who are developing well but have not yet had a chance to perform in competition. A. J. Crawford '23, Dorris Hickey '24, who showed a deal of promise on his freshman team, has not been able to report. He should make one of the best pitchers on the squad, as he is very cool and has plenty of speed.

It is probable that J. M. Kernan '22, who played first base last year, is going behind the bat. Kernan is easily the best catcher in Yale today. Two other men who will be considered for this position are W. N. Mallory '24, and J. C. Dann Jr. '23. Dann is a son of Jesse Dann, who caught for Yale 30 years ago and was a member of the famous battery of Stagg and Dann. The first-base position probably lies between E. B. Larner '22 and T. W. Durant '23. Larner played on his freshman team and on the varsity squad for the last two years, while Durant played on his freshman team last year and played in several university games. Neither man is sure to win the position, however, as it is expected that C. M. O'Hearn '24, who played on last year's freshman team, will be out for the position soon. O'Hearn is a good hitter and a strong contender for the position.

A likely man for second base is Murphy, who was captain and second baseman of his freshman nine. Another promising candidate is D. J. Kelly '23, who captained his freshman team and won his "X" at third base playing against Harvard and Princeton. R. H. Warren '22 is another good man.

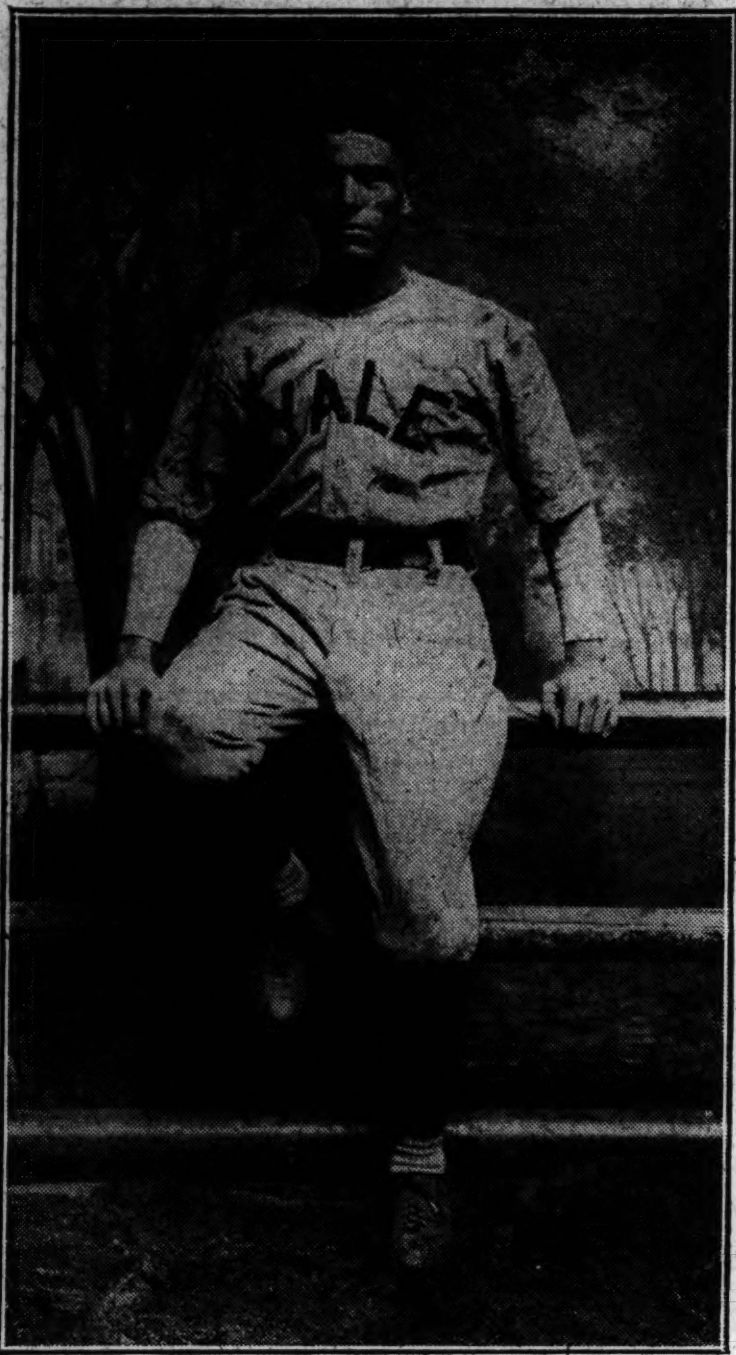
The chief change at the beginning of the season will probably be the moving in of P. H. Crane '23, regular outfielder for the last two years, to third base. Crane, who was captain of his freshman team three years ago, and is one of the strongest hitters on the squad. Other possible third basemen are J. E. Ingram '24 and J. L. Caswell '24. In the outfield there are several possibilities. C. F. Eddy '23, who played right field last year, will be in his old position. Other men who will have to be considered in the make-up of the outfield are W. B. Hawkes '23, who got into the game against Princeton last spring; H. L. J. deSibour '23, who played left field on his freshman team; N. G. Neidinger '24 and J. F. Oed '24.

HEAVY HITTING BY WOOD

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—After the regulars had been unable to solve Bono's pitching, Manager Speaker sent in three crutts into yesterday's game with Kansas City, which Cleveland won, 10 to 5, according to word received here. Jamieson, Wood and Sewell were the only Indians who started the game to finish. Wood continued his heavy hitting, getting a home run over the fence and a single out of three times at bat. The Blues got to Walter Mills in seven, three of which were doubles, two bases on balls and four runs in the five innings he pitched. Neidinger, a left-handed recruit, replaced Mills and held Kansas City safe.

BRUGBY MAY RETIRE

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 23.—Frank L. Brugby, catcher, sold by the Philadelphia National League Club to Portland, Ore., of the Pacific Coast League, for the waiver price, announced today that rather than report to the minor league club he would retire from professional baseball.



Photograph by Pach Brothers
Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, Yale Varsity Baseball Team

Lacrosse Team on
An Extensive Tour

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 23.—During the month of April a lacrosse team representing Oxford and Cambridge universities of England will tour through the eastern cities of the United States and Canada, meeting the foremost lacrosse teams of both countries. The Oxford team is this year the undisputed championship aggregation of the British Isles, where lacrosse is extensively played by dozens of college and club teams.

Lacrosse has long been popular in England, taking hold earlier and firmer than in the United States, which is perfectly natural since lacrosse has been the national summer game of Canada as hockey has been the popular winter pastime in Canada.

The tour of the Oxford-Cambridge team will include six states and two provinces, covering 3000 miles in addition to the ocean trip of 6000 miles. The English team will appear in 12 American and two Canadian cities. This tour is without any question the most ambitious trip ever attempted by a collegiate athletic organization.

There have been several international track and field meets between English and American universities in which from two to four American colleges have participated. Harvard and Pennsylvania and some others have sent crews, relay and cross-country teams to England, but in this coming lacrosse tour, 16 teams representing three countries are concerned in a single tour, and as lacrosse requires a 12-man team, the English athletes will carry a squad of some 20 or more men.

That a sport like lacrosse, which to many Americans is so little known, has been able to accomplish such an extensive tour is evidence of the growing interest in the ancient Indian game, the oldest and most truly American of all our college games, and the enthusiasm of those who play and back this thrilling spring sport destined without doubt to become to the spring season of the college athletic world what football is to the fall.

The English team sailed on March 22 on the Olympic and will arrive in New York, March 29. They will be entertained upon their arrival by the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which organization has supported a lacrosse team for many years, sending a team to England some 25 years ago. This team toured the British Isles, playing some 12 or 14 games and winning nearly all, including championship contests with the All-England and All-Ireland teams.

The schedule for the Oxford-Cambridge tour is as follows:

April 1—Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa.; 4—Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pa.; 7—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore; 11—St. Washington Lacrosse Club at Mt. Washington; 15—Hobart College at Buffalo; 17—University of Toronto at Toronto; 21—Colgate University at Haverham, N. Y.; 22—Syracuse University at Syracuse; 25—Harvard University at Boston; 26—Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken; 27—Princeton University at Princeton; 28—Crescent Athletic Club at New York.

May 1—McGill University at Montreal.

The tour has been arranged by the lacrosse management of Syracuse University and the officers of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League.

Champion Nearly
Loses at Handball

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23 (Special).—William Ranft, Los Angeles, came within one point of eliminating champion William Haedge in the third round of play at the National Amateur Athletic Union handball tournament at Milwaukee Athletic Club here yesterday. The Pacific coast player, who was considered the strongest of contenders for the national title now held by Haedge, did everything which had been expected of him: Haedge took the first game 21-15 but dropped the second to the Pacific coast star, 21-17. The third and deciding game produced some of the best handball of the tournament. The lead saw-sawed back and forth until the score stood at 20 all. With one point necessary to remain in the tournament, Haedge won his service. The feature singles match today will be between Haedge and Schinner, former Champion Amateur Athletic Union champion. Haedge is favored to win.

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION
HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Third Round:
C. A. Haedge, defeated W. G. Ranft, 21-15, 21-17, 21-20.
A. J. Schinner defeated A. L. Nelson, 21-15, 21-19, 21-11.
L. Rothenberg defeated P. Saam, 21-13, 21-18, 21-18.
W. A. Sackman defeated M. Gold, 21-11, 21-10, 21-11.
L. S. Schauer defeated J. Hanley, 19-21, 21-16, 21-18.
A. Borgelt defeated L. McCoy, 21-4, 21-4, 21-4.

DOUBLES
B. C. Commons and S. K. Bell, Detroit, defeated W. Sackman and N. Grohoun, New York, 21-12, 21-12, 21-12.
J. Byrne and W. Nuchli, Detroit, defeated E. Schultze and W. McIntyre, Milwaukee, 21-4, 21-3.
A. J. Schinner and A. Borgelt, Milwaukee, defeated J. Hanley and Daugherty, New York, 21-13, 21-14.
J. C. Clark and A. L. Nelson, Chicago, defeated J. E. Evanson and G. L. Schneidex, Milwaukee, 21-15, 21-18.

CHICAGO CLUBS TO MOVE

CHICAGO, March 23.—Today was moving day for Chicago clubs of both the American and National leagues. The White Sox were scheduled to pack up after the practice program at Seguin, Tex., where a game against the university there is scheduled for Friday. The Cubs were to move from Catalina Island, Cal., after a morning workout, and leave for the mainland, where they are scheduled to start their homeward journey with a series of exhibitions against coast league clubs. Manager Killefer of the Cubs still is working on the possibility of getting a man to take care of second base. The rest of his club, he said, shapes up very well.

CINCINNATI LOSER, 6 TO 2

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Having closed their training season at Mineral Wells yesterday, when they were defeated at the hands of the Ft. Worth Texas League team, by a score of 6 to 2, the Cincinnati Nationals drove over to Weatherford today and put on a vasa-costa game for the fans of that little city. They will have another chance at the Panthers at Ft. Worth Friday, and then will start the homeward trip, the first stop being at Oklahoma City for games Saturday and Sunday.

JUBE TO LEAD COLGATE SOCCER

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 23.—E. H. Jube, of Brooklyn, was elected captain of the Colgate University Soccer football team here today. Jube, who is a sophomore, played right wing for the past two seasons.

Wisconsin School
For Harvard Meet

St. John's Military Academy
Wants to Enter Interscholastic

Application for entry to the Harvard interscholastics, the annual track and field championships of New England high and preparatory schools was received by the Harvard Athletic Association today from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., which, if carried out, will bring athletes the greatest distance that any have ever traveled to participate in this event.

The letter was signed by Capt. C. L. Broders, of the Academy, and stated that he intended to bring "several" of his boys to the meet, if his entry were accepted. He asked for detailed information.

The Harvard interscholastics will be held this year on Saturday, May 20, simultaneous with the dual meet between Harvard and Princeton freshmen. The Wisconsin school is reported to have a number of capable performers in its ranks this season, and it is desirous of making as conspicuous a showing as possible with them.

It was announced by officials of the H. A. A. today also that the Harvard varsity track and baseball squads would be companions over a goodly portion of the route to their southern "training camps," during the April recess next month. Some 55 athletes, accompanied by coaches and the usual attendants, representing these two branches of sport, will leave Boston together, Saturday night, April 15, at 7:30, going direct to Washington. Here they will change to a southern train, the track squad dropping off at Charlottesville, Va., its "farthest south," and the baseball delegation continuing on to Atlanta, Ga., the scene of its entire southern activity.

The track team will enjoy a few days of limbering up at Charlottesville, and on April 19 will meet the University of Virginia there in a dual meet. All events will be held except the hammer throw, which is not used in southern meets. For the following Saturday, April 22, the team will move northward to Annapolis, where Harvard, Navy, and Virginia will engage in a triangular meet.

Contrary to custom, the baseball team will make no barnstorming trip this spring, as has been customary in the past, and instead will play two games with Georgia Tech, at Atlanta, devoting the remainder of its time to practicing. The games with the Georgian institution will be played April 19 and 20, and the squad will come north almost immediately thereafter.

Spring football will get under way at Harvard University this evening when there will be a meeting of the candidates at the Varsity Club. Plans for the spring work which will begin next Monday and end April 14, will be outlined by Head Coach R. T. Fisher and Capt. C. C. Buell.

The spring work will lighter this year than usual, punting and passing receiving the bulk of the attention. It is expected that J. L. Knox '98, R. M. Sedgwick '21, D. C. Parmenter '13 and R. S. Humphrey '21 will assist in the coaching. Captain Buell will give some attention to football, although he is engaged in baseball work.

TRIALS STARTED IN
REGIMENTAL GAMES

A total of 48 trial heats were scheduled to be run off this afternoon in the East Army when the first of three days' competition of the fourteenth annual indoor regimental games of the Boston Day High and Latin Schools opens. Over 1200 boys have entered the meet this year and several records are expected to be broken in the trials as well as the finals.

The events this afternoon are in three divisions, six events in all being disposed of. The participants race in the junior 160-yard dash, the intermediate 220-yard and 600-yard runs and the senior 300-yard, 600-yard and 1000-yard runs.

Five of last year's winners are entered again. They are: Charles C. Billings, West Roxbury High School; W. K. Baird, South Boston High; S. A. Fassnacht, High School of Commerce; William Wasserman, English High; and Nathan Levine, High School of Commerce. Billings won the 50-yard intermediate dash setting the record for that event at 6s. He has entered the same event in the senior division this year. Baird was winner of the 220-yard intermediate dash in 1921. He has entered the senior 300-yard dash. Fassnacht, who won the intermediate 600-yard run in 1921, has entered the senior 1000-yard run. Wasserman captured the 160-yard junior dash in 1921 and has entered the intermediate 220-yard dash. Nathan Levine, who won the junior 50-yard dash and set the record of 6-3-5s, for that event, has entered the 50-yard dash in the intermediate division.

The meet will be continued tomorrow, when heats in the 50-yard hurdles and dashes will be run. English High, winner of the meet last year with a grand total of 681-3 points, is leading all rivals as a result of the field events and the Blue athletes are expected to qualify enough boys to insure holding the leadership.

BROKERS' LAW LAX
IN MASSACHUSETTS

Perfunctory Information All That
Is Required to Open Business Premises

Intricacy of business details and the broad scope of possible dealings of the brokerage house as compared to the real banking establishment, are obstacles to be overcome, it is pointed out, before a proposition for state control of bankers and brokers will be well received, although such regulation might seem desirable to check the mushroom-like growth of the small minority of brokers who are dishonest as has been strongly intimated both here and in New York.

While national banks are called on for frequent statements and state banks must be examined by the state inspectors of the bank department, a firm, corporation or partnership which registers as "banker and broker," which may mean "bank" to half the public, at the most gets by by merely filing perfunctory information about itself and is not inspected afterward, unless for discovered misdeed. Even under the Massachusetts blue-sky law, which is as far-reaching as other blue-sky measures in this respect, a firm or individual can register, by merely writing name and business, and furnishing a couple of citizens' signatures to a certificate of good character. No examination is provided for, other than the applicant's own statement that he has not been imprisoned for larceny within three years in this State.

Easy to Be Broker

Many persons have been morally guilty of larceny and have never served time for it, so that the prospective dishonest broker finds it easy to get the names of a couple of friends, and an alias will avoid the unpleasant consequences of too active inquiry on the part of registering officials.

While a banker and broker does not real banking business, for not six in Massachusetts are reported to receive money for checking accounts, the term is confusing to the public, who may think that because the State regulates banks, and therefore banks are usually trustworthy, the same state supervision or tacit certification of integrity applies to bankers and brokers.

As a matter of fact, a man may have committed murder, theft or arson and still be eligible to be registered as a broker or broker's sales agent. He may have been arrested, indicted, even found guilty in another state, or passed through bankruptcy, but if he can raise a few hundred dollars, negotiate for some furniture on the very small installment plan, get some printer to give him credit for literature, he is a broker, registered, full fledged, and in a position to command a good deal of confidence. Even the innocent receipt for the payment of the registration fee at the Department of Public Utilities at the State House, which is all he gets from the State to show that he is registered, has been used as a credential to gain confidence.

There are 670 banks in Massachusetts, outside of the national banks, and they are subject to the examination of the bank commissioner or his agents at least once a year. Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner, has stated publicly that with the force of the funds at his command it is impossible to do this, although the restraint of the law is still upon the banks, which of course lack information as to the exact time when an inspector may appear. There has been much discussion of the regulation of co-called "bankers and brokers" by the State, by some such inspection or examination as now occurs of the banks. The difficulties of such a plan at once appear by referring to the situation in the bank department just mentioned.

Supervision Difficult

There are definite laws and prescriptions as to the securities a bank shall hold, its percentage of balances and reserves, its discounts and collaterals. These can be readily ascertained as its securities are listed and its real estate on record.

Where the banks number 670, the firms of brokers and bond dealers, or whatever name they may appear under, are literally legion. They may change location almost over night and their commercial rating, even a bank connection or recommendation, is often of little value in case of the really fraudulent concern, which easily finds ways to supply these necessities. The difficulty of inspecting such concerns is manifest and would involve so large a staff of state employees, or expert accountants, as to make even the expense of it almost prohibitive. At least such is the opinion of men who have studied the situation in a seriousness. The securities held by the suspected class of brokers may cover anything from government bonds to seawater gold and its value be unknown and unknowable.

HIGHWAY MARKING
MAY TAKE A YEAR

CONCORD, N. H., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—According to Fred Eric E. Everett, Highway Commissioner, the matter of remarking highways in accordance with the plans considered at a conference of New England highway commissioners will not be followed in a general way until next year. "There are 30 routes or trunk lines in New Hampshire," said Mr. Everett. "Some of them will have to be reprinted, but not the Daniel Webster highway."

"New Hampshire has had its own individuality regarding the marking of the highways in the past. The contention has been that when each New England state follows its own ideas—differing from the plans of its sister states—it results in confusion. It was thought that if a system of numbering could be put into effect all over New England, that it would simplify matters considerably."

AIM OF NEW ENGLAND BLOC
IN CONGRESS IS SQUARE DEAL

Delegations of Six States Propose a United Front in
Support of Their Common Interests

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Special).—A new legislative bloc, with the avowed aim of getting a "square deal" for entire New England, is in process of formation. Born of commercial and industrial necessity, in the words of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, it must "unite in a common interest, not to take advantage of any other section of the country, but to see that New England gets its share."

Represented by 32 Representatives and 12 Senators, which Senator Lodge declared as a "pretty large bloc to begin with," the entire New England delegation stands welded together today to fight primarily for abolition of artificial freight differentials imposed on that section and secondarily the St. Lawrence River canal, regarded by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as the "only thing necessary to obliterate New England commercially."

Formation of a New England bureau in Washington, endorsed by Senator Lodge and Gov. Channing M. Cox of Massachusetts, to cooperate with the congressional delegation in efforts to revive the commercial and industrial life of that section, will be the "only concrete action emanating from the conference held last night under auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce."

With New York to Help

"With New York to aid, New England certainly ought to be able to get that railroad question settled in the right way," Senator Lodge assured the group of business and commercial representatives from each of the six states represented at the gathering. Senator Lodge explained that he was not friendly disposed to some of the legislative "blocs" in Congress, but other sections of the country have been quick to grasp the opportunity presented through them and that "it's up to New England to unite," its real foundation being upon the seas.

"Whatever can be done in the way of legislation, let's all get together and help it along," was the advice of the Republican leader.

The unanimity of opinion that characterized the "round-table" discussion of these issues justified Governor Cox in stating that "New England is a single group" and never before so welded together as now. "By unity of action and a little courage we can overcome our difficulties and win success," he too, advised.

Wilbur Lurie Jr. laid his finger on the vital cause of business depression when he outlined to the New England delegation in Congress the underlying facts in the contest of the Maritime Association to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove the differentials which are diverting freight tonnage away from New England.

Lined up against the New England and New York interests in this fight, he declared, were Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Pennsylvania system and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. "The problem of today is to see that New England shares fairly and squarely in all commercial advantages," he declared. "Your problems in New England are real and not imaginary. Your railroads are on the verge of starvation. There is a danger that your whole transportation machine in New England will break down financially. There is no part of the United States where the railroads as a whole are in such a desperate plight."

Net Operating Income

For the New England railroads in 1921 the net operating income totaled only \$1,000,000, Mr. Lurie explained. The net income for all roads in the eastern division was \$336,000,000. He summarized as follows: Great Lakes region, \$120,000,000 net income; Ohio-Indiana-Allegheny region, \$115,000,000; Pocahontas region, \$35,000,000; southern region, \$57,000,000; northwestern region, \$44,000,000; central western region, \$176,000,000; southwestern region, \$86,000,000; and New England, \$1,000,000.

"Export and import freight rates to and from Baltimore are 60 cents a ton less than the export and import rates through the port of Boston," he said, and the Philadelphia rate, as a result of the differentials which are stifling New England commercially, are 40 cents a ton less than the corresponding Boston rates. Unless this inequality is removed, Mr. Lurie declared that the New England railroads will never get the business they need to keep alive.

Assuming the New England railroads are worth \$800,000,000, he explained that they ought to be earning \$48,000,000 a year instead of a single million.

Against St. Lawrence Canal

Mr. Lurie also took advantage of the opportunity to declare against the St. Lawrence canal project, which he warned would divert business to other channels.

"You might as well close Boston and other ports as far as exports are concerned," he warned, "if the project is to be carried through."

Ringling appeals for support of the American ship subsidy bill carried the conviction that the American Merchant Marine cannot survive without a subsidy.

Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine, condemning the St. Lawrence project, said that, so far as he knew, not a single member of the New England delegation was in favor of it. "But the middle west is going to unite for it, and they'll get what they want unless you organize and down them," Senator Hale advised.

Ringling appeals for support of the Administration's ship subsidy bill as one of the essential requirements to foster trade upon the seas, carried the conviction that the American Merchant Marine cannot survive in competition without a subsidy. It was stressed by all speakers. It was Mayor Curley who rounded

the final appeal to the conference to adopt as its slogan, "Loyalty to New England as a ship from a New England port." Vice-President Coolidge, another speaker, joined in the appeal for cooperation.

FREIGHT RATES
HELD TO BE VITAL

Transportation Engineer Says
Passenger Fares Should Be
of Secondary Consideration

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—J. J. Cummings, transportation engineer of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, who was successful in his efforts to secure tariff rates from the Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad, thereby making it possible for the Granite State industrial plants to secure coal from independent mines in the event of a strike next month, in discussing the present railroad situation, said that "a decrease in passenger rates is not as vital to the community as freight rates, for passenger rates do not enter into the 'spread' in proportion to the relative volume earnings."

"A great deal has been said and is now being said about the inefficiency of our transportation systems with which I do not sympathize," Mr. Cummings went on. "In comparison with foreign lines, it is a fact that our railroads are of higher standards, better in methods, and are growing in efficiency. Few people seem to realize the expansion in our transportation machine necessary to keep pace with the growth of the country, and an equal few seem to have any idea of the price we pay for not having it. The fact is our country is more dependent upon railway transport than any other. All others have comparatively greater coast lines and inland waterways."

"I want to emphasize that unless we can have an immediate resumption of construction of equipment, our commerce will have to pay the price. The very moment that we reach anything like normal business we shall see a repetition of car shortages such as we underwent a year or two ago."

"The successful selling by the railroad of its service to the public has brought out the necessity of maintaining satisfactory relations with the public. The public comes constantly in contact with railway employees, and the public attitude is influenced by the way the employees treat them. There is nothing more essential than the proper training of employees in being helpful and courteous to the public."

"The rate situation of today is widely misunderstood, for during the last year the railways have made many thousands of local rate adjustments in an endeavor to heal local distortions. I am convinced that the whole rate structure needs a most systematic overhauling to meet these new economic forces that have been recently brought out."

"Railroad rates are now and always have been subject to certain fundamental economic laws against which they cannot prevail, and the operation of such laws and influence will tend constantly to bring about lower rates just as has been the case not only during the last years but during all the years of railroad operation."

WORK PROMISED
FOR 1000 VETERANS

Work for more than 1000 former service men will soon be open, in the construction of the Maverick station of the East Boston tunnel, according to a letter received yesterday by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chairman of the American Legion's Employment Committee, from Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission. Mr. Sullivan says the 300 former service men now employed on the tunnel work have given satisfaction, and more men can be used as soon as construction materials arrive. All men employed on this work are under the city civil service, and must pass the civil service examination, but preference is given to veterans. Common laborers are paid by the city \$4 a day and skilled laborers \$4.50. It is said at the office of the American Legion's Employment Bureau, in the State House, that many of the veterans are glad to get day-labor work. Yesterday employment was found for about 25 men, and 200 applied for work.

TO CLOSE AFFAIRS
OF BEACON SCHOOL

Attorney Isidor Fox, receiver for the Beacon School, Inc., filed yesterday a report in Supreme Court, together with a petition for permission to sell all property of the corporation at auction and wind up its affairs.

The receiver's report stated the school was founded in May, 1920, and prospered for a time. Two farms were purchased in Canton for summer and winter camps for pupils. When he was named receiver, Mr. Fox reported, he was asked by officers of the corporation to assist in reorganizing the affairs of the concern. Conferences were held, but with no results.

A petition made to the assessors of Brookline for abatement of taxes on the camp properties was denied, and an appeal was taken to Norfolk Superior Court. This action still is pending, the report shows.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Collections of Kevorkian

AMERICA has become like a vast mirror in which are reflected the art moods of all centuries and of all known people. No country can resist the deep pockets of the American collector. This is particularly true of the East, and in the United States may be found more oriental rugs, embroideries, textiles, pottery and sculpture than in the countries of their creation.

One wonders whether these beautiful reflections of the temperaments and experiences of other peoples will not speed up the work of Americanization along a path not often traveled toward that goal. By revealing to Americans how much that is valuable every nation has to contribute to our special civilization, will not the collections of foreign arts show us that we may learn much, as well as teach much, and so make us keenly receptive of the fine elements in our foreign populations and husbands of national talents, at the same time that we are instructors in the special ideals of our own land?

A Varied Collection

From such a standpoint, Mr. Kevorkian, whose collection of Persian, Turkish, Armenian, Syrian, Greek, Russian, Indian, Egyptian, Coptic, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Burmese and Caucasian arts, recently exhibited and sold at the Anderson Art Galleries, is a great apostle of Americanization. One can not look at the wonderful art which he has brought together without losing the Philistine spirit; without an eagerness to absorb as well as to give.

The most notable portions of the collection were, perhaps, the pottery and pottery tiles, particularly those from Persia, of which the Kashan pottery were the most beautiful. These showed cream, tan and brown glazes with underglazes of cobalt-blue, turquoise-blue, purplish-blue, mellow greens and velvety blacks. Quaint decorations composed of birds, fish, lions, trees, flowers, landscapes and noblemen were ravishingly lovely. They belong to all the centuries from the twelfth to the eighteenth.

The Persian and Indian metal work of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were very fine, with delicate inlays, ornaments and engravings of floral motives, of animals, birds, snakes, and human figures.

The near-eastern textiles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries showed a riot of color almost distressing to American taste. Are we not too much afraid of color in America? Do we not neutralize and subdue until our houses become almost gloomy? Some of these textiles would make brilliant a room, done solidly in ebony! This love of color and daring in the use of color enables the eastern artist also to use his blacks fearlessly; he can afford to. Black has striking decorative and dramatic qualities, as every one must appreciate who studies its use with turquoise, peacock, green, bolus-red, cream and tan in the pottery and textiles of this collection. The American does not use it enough, because he does not use enough color to make it effective. To him, it is gloomy.

The Antique Rugs

The collection of 51 antique rugs was unusual. It included four Chinese rugs of the Chien Lung period with exceedingly interesting animal and landscape motives; and nine Caucasian mats and rugs in vivid colors. One of these, a Karajah, showed in its design a curious mixture of European influences with oriental traditions. The border was oriental, but within it appeared two European wall clocks, disporting themselves with two mountain goats and some conventionalized Caucasian animals.

The most important rug was an Indian silk rug of the late seventeenth century, 10 feet 10 inches long by 2 feet 11 inches wide. It was in a state of such perfect preservation that one cannot imagine that it has ever been used, although time has obviously wrought its effects upon the colors and has obliterated the black outline of the design on the right side. The long, velvety pile of the rug obscures the pattern which is very clear on the back. The catalog says: "We have to imagine that rugs of this type were spread out in wide halls, in dim light on white marble floors, and in glowing contrast to the cool surroundings recalled the bright sunlight and vivid colors of the world outside."

Sculpture From the Old World
The Greek vases carried one back to the seventh century before Christ and depicted nobly the human figure, always dear to the Greek artist. Stone and wooden sculpture from

China, Egypt and India, containing many representations of Buddha, were notable. A Polynesian wood-carving of a very unlovely female head, surmounted by a vicious bird, was amusing and exceedingly primitive, but clever. A carved wooden seat came from West Africa, adorned with a funny human head and four bracket feet. Burma or Siam contributed a



"An Old Woman," by Edith C. Barry

An Auction of Women's Painting and Sculpture

THE National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors has just held, at its New York headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, an interesting exhibition of the work of its members, terminating with an auction sale, the proceeds of which were divided equally between the association and the individual artists.

This association has a membership of over 600 women, including its active members who are professional artists, and its associate members who are lovers of art and devoted to its encouragement. Its president is Mrs. H. Van Buren Magonigle, known best, perhaps, for her mural painting; its vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Sturtevant Theobald, whose frog fountain was being planned to show soon on this page.

Chapters in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston and Washington are active. One of the important works of the association is sending out collections and organizing local exhibitions. This work is under the direction of the interstate jury, whose chairman is Miss M. Elizabeth Price. The most eminent women painters and sculptors of America are among the active members and contributed work to the auction. Our illustration shows a "Head of an Old Woman," painted in oils by Miss Edith C. Barry. Miss Barry studied at the Art League of New York, also in Henri's School, and painted three summers in France, at Giverny, and Saint-Jean-du-Doigt. Last year she received the Hudson Prize at the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts.

My Lady's Lamp

One of the latest accessories for the boudoir is a tiny lamp of translucent glass, made in the form of a hoop-skirted maiden laughing over her fan, and containing within a basin to be filled with My Lady's favorite perfume. The heat of the light diffuses the odor softly and tenderly through the room.

Standardization in the Home

When economy in money, or in time, or in both is a necessity, we must seek standardized productions. By availing ourselves of them, we can obtain fair materials and quality of work, sacrificing only superlative textures and craftsmanship and the joy of originating.

We are used to ready-made clothes, to standardized watches and cars, but the ready-made house is still something of a novelty and, perhaps, something of a shock to one's sentiment, which desires the home to be an extremely personal expression.

As a matter of fact, however, the furnishings which we put into our houses, our manner of living in them, how we work and how we play and the friends who find delight in them, are far more expressive of us than the architect's plans can ever be. If we cannot afford architect and carpenter of our own, if the finest trimmings and fixtures are out of our reach, or if—affording these—we shall be forced to buy commonplace furniture and to live inhospitably, it would seem wise to resort to the standardized designs of some reliable house-building company. These give one the advantage of wholesale prices on all materials, do away with all waste of material, all waste of carpenter's time in trimming, cutting

and fitting, and eliminate the architect's fee and those gradual accretions of price upon the original specifications which always occur in private building.

Houses of the standardized, factory-made type are all planned for the family of moderate income. They range in price from about \$2000 to about \$9000, cash down, or to a little more on the "easy-terms" plan. The price includes hardware, plumbing, the heating plant and the wiring and fixtures for electric lights. The floors are usually pine, the interior trimmings pine, poplar or fir, free from knots and defects. The plumbing is sanitary and attractive, the light fixtures unobjectionable. All the construction must, of course, conform to the law as to safety.

Every building company has a dozen or more models, ranging from the three-room house to that with nine rooms and two baths. If the purchaser of the house does not wish to have the building company erect it, he may buy the materials complete for any model he has chosen. They will be sent to his lot, cut and fitted and accompanied by plans and elevations. This will cost him considerably less than half of the cash-down price of the finished cottage.

fiery dragon, admirably carved out of very hard wood. What fun Mr. Kevorkian must have finding these crystallizations of genius, these expressions of national temper! He is an excavator as well as a collector and has recently been digging around the ruins of Ecbatana, the ancient capital of Media, and also near Japan. Think of defying the dust of ages and the oblivion of time, restoring to life and sunshine and human interest creations of human temperaments once vivid and compelling and now alive only in what they achieved!

Good Things From Maple Sugar

THE pure maple sugar and sirup is a delicacy to be prized, and many delicious dishes may be made with it, also cookies and cakes. Try some of these recipes and see how nice they are.

Maple Cookies: Take about 1½ cups of maple sirup, and heat, then add ½ cup of butter. After the butter has melted let stand until cool; then add well beaten yolks of 2 eggs, ½ cup of milk. Add ½ teaspoonful of salt and 3 level teaspoonfuls baking powder to enough flour to make a soft dough; it will take at least 3 cups and perhaps more. Roll out, sprinkle over with chopped nut meats, or scatter over seedless raisins, and roll these into the dough lightly. Cut out with a cutter, lay on well-buttered tins and bake in a moderate oven.

Maple Rolls: Follow any good biscuit recipe and make a soft dough; roll out on well-floured board. Spread with butter; then cover with 1 cup scraped maple sugar, ½ cup of chopped nut meats, or chopped dates, or raisins may be used. The dough should be about an inch in thickness. Roll up in jelly-roll fashion, and cut or slice down in three or four-inch pieces. Place on well-greased pans, brush over with a little cream, and bake in a moderate oven. These are very nice also without the nut meats or fruit and are popular for the school luncheon.

Maple Custard Pie: Take 1 cup of maple sirup, add to it 2 well-beaten eggs; then add 1 cup of rich milk or thin cream, just a little cinnamon or nutmeg and about ¼ teaspoonful of salt, or perhaps less. Line a pie tin with good pie pastry, sprinkle with a little flour; then pour in the mixture, and bake as you would any custard pie.

Maple Meringue Pie: Take a cupful of rich maple sirup, or ½ cupful of the sugar and ½ cupful of water boiled together and cooled; then add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, ¼ teaspoonful of salt and 1 cupful rich milk. Place in double-boiler and bring to a boil; then stir in 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk. Cook for about 10 minutes, stirring constantly. A half-cupful of nut meats, chopped raisins

or dates may now be stirred in. Pour this into a previously baked crust. Beat up the whites of the eggs until stiff, sweetening with a little sugar. Place in a slow oven to brown delicately on top.

Delicious Maple Charlotte: Heat a cupful of maple sirup in saucepan, stir into this a tablespoonful of gelatin that has been dissolved in ¼ cupful of cold water. Stir a few minutes over the fire; then remove and cool. If you wish a rich pudding add a little chopped fruit, such as raisins, dates or figs, or bits of candied fruit. Beat up 1 point of thick cream until stiff, fold into the maple mixture. Pour into molds or mold and chill thoroughly. This makes a nice mousse when packed down in salt and ice and let stand a while.

Cottage Pudding with Maple Sauce: A cottage pudding is made by creaming together a tablespoonful of butter, 1 cupful of sugar and 2 eggs; then alternately adding 3 cupfuls of flour into which have been placed 3 level teaspoonfuls baking powder and ½ teaspoonful salt, with 1 cupful of sweet milk. Bake, in a loaf, slice down and serve with the following maple-sugar sauce: Grate or crush enough maple sugar to make 2-3 cupful, add 2 level tablespoonfuls of flour, and pour in gradually 1 cupful of boiling water. Cook for about 5 minutes, stirring constantly; then add a tablespoonful of butter. Flavor with about ¼ teaspoonful of vanilla. If you wish to use maple sirup take a cupful of it and only ½ cupful of water. Thicken this with flour blended in a little cold water or with cornstarch if preferred. In this case do not use quite so much.

Maple Spice Cake: Add ½ cupful of good cream to a cupful of grated maple sugar, add 3 beaten egg yolks, add a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and ½ teaspoonful nutmeg. Sift with 1½ cupfuls of flour, 2 level teaspoonfuls baking powder, and ¼ teaspoonful salt. Beat up and fold in the stiffly whipped white of the eggs. Bake in two layers, and put together with a coconut icing.

Would a Portable House Help?

If you are puzzled about your summer, do not forget the possibilities of the portable house, which is not a toy, but a really practical dwelling, able to withstand wind and weather, from Florida to Labrador. At least, Dr. Grenfell commends one, which he used as a house for reindeer herders. It may be bought in units up to any numbers, and thus no family is too small or too large for its hospitality. Its expedients for saving space, yet attaining convenience, are always worked out with artistic charm. It has the lure of the doll's house or of a fairy hut in the wood, yet possesses all the possibilities of modern plumbing and lighting which the environment is able to contribute.

As overflow cottages for homes fond of entertaining, these structures are admirable. They are satisfactory for garages and for the storing of children's bicycles, velocipedes and large toys. Youngsters delight in them as playrooms, and the type which is screened all around makes an admirable overflow porch for grown-ups.

To Wash Colored Material in Starch

Have you not often noticed that, when you wash a delicate-colored dress or blouse of lawn, organdy, or like material, that the color changes somewhat, even though it may not fade, or wash out, or run? The change can be easily detected by comparing the washed article with the left-over pieces in your mending bag. Sometimes the change in color is so great that the ribbons or other trimmings that you used, and which perfectly matched the dress when it was new, are entirely out of harmony with it after it has been washed. The fading of the color is due to the action of the alkali in the soap on the materials used for dyeing the goods. No matter how fine the soap that you use, the color will be more or less affected. To prevent this undesirable result, wash your delicate-colored things in starch. As a first step in the process of washing in starch, make a very stiff starch, using one-half cupful of starch to two quarts of boiling water; then add four quarts of cold water and strain. The mixture will now be lukewarm. Wash your delicate garments in this, just as you would in soap suds, and then, if necessary, rubbing the more soiled parts gently.

The Second Step in the Process
For the second step, make a starch of medium stiffness, using a quarter of a cupful of starch to two quarts of boiling water, and add four quarts of cold water as in the first process. Subject the garment to a second washing in this mixture. This second step may be omitted if the garments are only slightly soiled.

As a third step in the process, place the garments thoroughly in an abundance of cold water, changing the water two or three times, and swishing the things around as if it were necessary to get every particle of the starch out. Do not be afraid; the starch will not all come out; and, after drying in the shade and ironing, the garments will be delicately crisp, the color unimpaired, and the finish that of new goods. No other method of washing, even when there is no necessity for preserving the color, will give so perfect a finish after ironing as will this method of washing in starch.

Very-much soiled garments require twice the quantity of starch in the first step of the process, but thin materials are seldom sufficiently soiled to require as much as that. Heavy-colored cottons, especially pinks, and greens, which are likely to fade in the washing must never be soaked, boiled, rubbed with soap, or touched by washing fluids. These garments can be successfully washed in starch.

There are simple fixatives by which many delicate shades may be made permanent. For all shades of mauve, heliotrope, or violet, immerse the garment in a mixture of turpentine and water, in the proportion of one to three. Let it stand an hour or two, then wring it out, and become perfectly dry, then wash as usual. For green, use two ounces of alum in a gallon of water, and proceed in the same way. For pink, use two tablespoonfuls of vinegar to a quart of water. These fixatives can be applied before you make up your goods or after the garments have been made and worn. They will not insure against changes caused by sunlight, but they will insure against those due to soap.

Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury, but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.
18 Light Street, New York, N. Y.



Tools and Hardware For Your House

What do you need this Spring to put your house in order?
Have you tools to work with? Wire screening for doors and windows? Nails, screws, bolts, locks, hinges, springs, hooks and staples to make repairs? You will find a complete stock of tools and hardware at our store.

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY

HARDWARE
60 Summer St., Boston

Shoes, Stockings and Gloves

SHOE shops abound in London. In walking through its principal streets, we cannot but be struck by the number of its boot and shoe salons, as well as by the magnificence of their appointments. And we constantly find that new ones are opening. This, of course, all points to the fact that footwear plays an important part in the wardrobe of the modern woman, and that there must be an ever-increasing demand for it by the public.

Not so many years ago, black and brown shoes and stockings were worn almost universally; patent leather for smart occasions, and glazed kid or willow calf for every day wear. Things are different now, however, and the well-dressed woman of today likes each of her dresses to have its own particular shoes and stockings. The buckled court shoes, with pointed toes and Louis heels, are perhaps the smartest for street wear, though there are many neat and well-proportioned shoes without buckles.

With a Black Gown

A pair of black patent leather shoes, with a buckle made of small steel beads, were seen on a well-dressed woman. Nothing could look prettier or smarter than these shoes, worn with black silk stockings and a black dress, and they can be worn equally successfully in the house or out of doors. The bead buckles are really more distinctive than those of cut steel for wearing in the street, as the effect is a little duller and not quite so glittering, and many may prefer them on this account. The subject of shoe buckles, however, is one that would require an article all to itself, so many and varied are their fashions at the moment. The quite round ones are, perhaps, the newest.

Some shoes are made so that the piece of leather, which slips through the buckle, is clipped firmly on either side to the shoe, holding the buckle securely in place and making it quite unnecessary to sew it. This is a good idea, as the buckles can be easily changed and different ones worn on the same shoes, and it will be found surprising how the character of a shoe may be entirely changed by being worn with a buckle of a different size and shape. This idea is especially practical for shoes with steel buckles, which rust easily, as they can then be changed for another kind for wet days.

Another pair of shoes seen was a plain shape of nigger brown suede, the only decoration being a small stamped pattern round the edge. The toes of these shoes were rather more rounded than those of the patent leather pair, as with so long a vamp this gives them a better proportion.

Shoes and Stockings to Match
As a rule, it would seem that shoes and stockings matching dress in color express the best taste, though there are, of course, exceptions, one important one being that gray ones always look extremely well with a navy blue suit, especially if the gloves are of the same shade.

The fashion for wearing light stockings with dark shoes is one which, we hope, is waning, especially if the dress is of a dark color, too. There seems to be no reason for cutting the figure into sections in this manner, and shoes and stockings of the same color look much neater. Quite the nicest stockings are of pure silk, with either an open work or embroidered silk stock.

There are also some good artificial silk ones to be had, of a much stouter make than the usual kind. These with woolen or lisle feet wear exceedingly well, and do not ladder easily. The attempt to introduce Russian boots into England has not so far proved successful; what may look quite natural and pass without comment in the snows of Russia seems clumsy and somewhat incongruous in the streets of London, and evokes much mirth from such people as bus conductors and porters, whose shrewd judgment as to the fitness of things, no wise woman can afford to ignore.

For Evening Wear

For evening wear, shoes may be



This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts much longer than ordinary stove polish. Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Insist on Black Silk Stove Polish.

Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes—Prevents rusting. Black Silk is also made for silver, nickel or brass. It is unsuited for use on automobiles.

As Shown in Every Drug Store



Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1798.

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

87-89 Temple Place,
25-31 West Street,
BOSTON

as fanciful as you please, and they are made of many beautiful brocades and tissues. Quite the latest idea is to have a plain shoe, with a highly decorative heel, either painted with a design in gold, or in gay colors, or studded with jewels. In the ball-room, these are worn with great success.

Boudoir boots, mules and moccasins have a fascination all their own, which few women can resist. A dainty pair of boudoir boots is made of pink and gray brocade and edged with gray rabbit. Moccasins of yellow suede, embroidered with pink beads and edged with white swansdown, were seen on a charming bride. These, by the way, are not difficult to make, and it is possible now to buy pieces of leather and suede in many beautiful colors. Numbers of girls, too, make their own gloves. Glove patterns can be bought in all sizes, and, after having made a pair of two, one becomes quite expert.

A New Flower Stand

"Where shall I put my plant?" How often each of us has asked that question, when a new potted flower has been introduced into the home.

The question may be solved by having a few adjustable flower-pot stands. This is a clever, though simple, device by aid of which a plant may be placed anywhere and at almost any height, thus giving opportunity to express fully its decorative character.

The stand consists of four detachable parts, all of metal: the base; a hollow pipe fastened upon it vertically; a stem with teeth an inch apart, which slides up and down in the pipe; a clutch, made of brass and so immune from rust and corrosion, which automatically grips and releases the stem; and the top, which holds the pot.

A row of these stands makes a convenient window box and leaves one's sill free; it permits also charming shelf and hanging-garden effects.

Four sizes are sold. A ranges in height from 10 to 16 inches; B from 16 to 28 inches; and D from 28 to 48 inches. Tops may be had to suit the sizes of pots. Although green is the standard color, other colors, if designated, will be furnished.

Correction

A misprint on The Household Page of the Monitor, for March 16, gives the address of the Vassar Shop as 51 Madison Avenue. The correct address is 561 Madison Avenue.



For Creamy Salad Dressings

There is really no limit to the use of Carnation Milk in your home, it is the modern Milk Supply. Try it, for instance, when making salads and salad dressings; the results will delight you. Pure cows' milk from the country, with part of the water removed by evaporation, then sterilized in hermetically sealed containers—that is Carnation Milk. Your grocer can supply you. Write for the Carnation Cook Book. It is free.

CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS CO.
80 Consumers Building, Chicago
93 Stuart Bldg., Seattle

Carnation Milk

"From Contented Cows"

The label is red and white

Carnation Mayonnaise with Egg—1 egg yolk, 1 teaspoon powdered sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon mustard, 1 tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar, ½ cup oil, ½ cup Carnation Milk. Beat egg yolk until light, add sugar, salt, mustard, and lemon juice or vinegar. When well mixed add oil gradually, beating constantly. Continue beating while slowly adding the Carnation Milk. Cover and keep in a cool place. This recipe makes 1½ cups.

There are many other recipes as good as this in the Carnation Cook Book. Send for it.

CHINA'S IRRESPONSIBLE ARMY IN NEED OF AN ARMS EMBARGO

If Step Taken by United States Is Backed Up by Other Signatories Civil War Will Be Curbed

By GARDINER L. HARDING

President Harding's proclamation forbidding American citizens to ship any more arms to China from the date of its issuance on March 31, resting on the congressional resolution giving him this power of Jan. 31, makes America the first of the powers signatory to the Arms Embargo resolution of the Washington Conference to carry that resolution into effect. There is no reason to doubt that the other eight powers that signed the resolution will follow in due course, and will take such steps toward cutting China off from foreign arms supplies as their obligation warrants.

On their decision to do so, and particularly on the steps they take to carry it out, depend such large questions as the development of China's factional warfare, and to a large extent, the future of the Chinese Army. In spite of the peace overtures now actively going forward between various parties of the northern and southern armies, the threat of a spring campaign is rapidly materializing with the approach of good weather. To that end rumors of arms smuggling on an industrial scale make it a live question just how much the present foreign restrictions will be enforced, and suggest the still more pointed inquiry as to how far they will be impartially enforced on both sides. Further, the embargo revives speculation on just what is going to happen to the Chinese Army, the top-heavy, extravagantly expensive and proportionately wasteful fighting force which China has spent so many millions in recent years.

Designed to Stop Factional Strife.
Prominently, the arms embargo question arises, to be fair to the foreign powers, more out of a desire to curb factional warfare than it does out of any intention to limit the right of sovereignty of the Chinese Government. In the spring of 1919, after three years of more or less continuous civil disturbance, breaking out occasionally into actual warfare, the American Minister in Peking took the first step to induce the powers to join in forbidding the export of munitions of war to China. On May 5, 1919, the powers represented by the diplomatic body in Peking formally signed an "Arms Embargo" Agreement which pledged them, among other things, effectively to restrain their subjects and citizens from exporting to or importing into China arms and munitions of war and material designed exclusively for their manufacture until the establishment of a government whose authority was recognized throughout the whole country, and also to prohibit during the above period the delivery of arms and munitions for which contracts have already been made but not executed. This agreement has remained in force since that time, and although it has unquestionably been violated in spirit, especially in the matter of arms brought across the long and unwatched land borders of Manchuria, it has formed a working basis of foreign good behavior toward China which has been far from a negligible factor.

The present resolution, which was thoroughly discussed at the session of the Washington Conference of Jan. 24 and which was later unanimously approved, diverges from this language in no essential detail and adds to the arms embargo the full force and authority of a serious and widely published international compact. If it is strictly adhered to, there is no question but that civil war in China will be carried on under great disadvantages. The supply of small arms in the hands of both the northern and southern armies is entirely inadequate to their needs on anything like a war basis, and the output of the existing armaments is quite insufficient either to replace the waste of fighting or even to bring the supply up to the requirements of the current forces. Out of perhaps a million rifles in service in China, furthermore, competent authorities declare that 80 per cent are antiquated, badly kept and generally in poor condition. Strange to say, China seems to be better off in the more advanced weapons, such as machine guns and artillery, than in rifles. There were known to be 140 machine guns in China, two years ago, and since then the facilities for their manufacture have been considerably increased; field guns, especially the 75mm. Krupp, can be turned out in reasonable quantities in four fairly large modern arsenals, at Kiangnan, Hangyuan, Shihching (Chün) and at the Honan arsenal, while machine guns are manufactured even in a number of smaller arsenals as well. But anything like a steady supply of ammunition for any weapons, large or small, is out of the question for a foreign supply. China's air force adds little to this situation and scattered total of military strength. It is centered round the flying school at Nanchuan, which, though under the direction of a military personnel, is supposed by virtue of a presidential mandate of Feb. 9, 1921, to exist for purely pacific purposes. The tuchuns have raided the school from time to time of all the planes susceptible of military use, and for this army, of little training value as a defensive force, she pays the world's highest proportion (with the same exception) of her liquid resources.

An Account Against Yuan Shih-kai.
The Southern Government professes that it is in rebellion to end this system, and certainly it must be admitted that before the time of Yuan Shih-kai, when it drove the South from its constitutional rights, the tuchun system did not exist to control either the Chinese state or the army. The present writer of militarism is the heritage of Yuan, and is indirectly the fault of the foreign powers who diverted the course of constitutional progress in

China by backing Yuan against the Parliament. The problem, however, is an all-China issue and not a sectional or factional problem. China cannot stagger under it much longer. The South, once so Jacobin and so irreconcilable in its righteousness as to alienate many of its friends, now sees that the weakness of Peking allows it to talk peace with dignity, though it knows as clearly as ever that an inconclusive peace is no peace in China. Articulate China is sick of militarism, sick of a clique of generals who are a danger only to her own liberties, sick of armies eating their heads off at the expense of her almost dried-up treasury. With honest and disinterested foreign cooperation she could end this uninvited usurpation in six months. But unfortunately, pace the Washington Conference, she is not getting such cooperation. So she will have to see what she can accomplish on her own behalf.

Object Grows to Entertainment Tax in Great Britain
LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There is a growing feeling that the entertainment tax in Great Britain is objectionable. It was only the extremity of the war-time financial position of the country which made its introduction possible and now a strong movement is showing itself for its abolition. Leading people of the dramatic and variety entertainment world are pointing out its disadvantages. The effect of the tax upon the salaries of the artists and all connected with the work of the theater has been pointed out by Lady de France, once a well-known figure on the stage. She emphasizes the incidence of the tax upon the standard of life of theatrical workers, who must inevitably be first to feel the effect of the withdrawal of large sums of money from the industry. In the same pleasure which she is also diminished, and the effect will be to lower the standard of the performances at the places of entertainment. Speaking of the musicians, the stage hands and the theater and music hall attendants generally, she says: "You could not wander around the country for years, as I did, without getting to know the faces of many men and women for whom one entertained a very deep esteem. In their own lines of work they were picked men and women. One met them after long periods of time with the same pleasure which one feels in greeting old friends from whom one has been separated. It is hard to feel that under the stress of the tax many of these are losing their posts or are obliged to accept reduced wages."

Scattered throughout northern and central China under lesser leadership but similarly disloyal to organized government, there exist, by Government admission, a force of no less than 1,370,000 soldiers. The official army lists tabulate the structural organization of the regular force supposed to be under national control as comprising about 70 divisions, giving the total as 571,300 men, or about 8000 to a division. This leaves 590,000 more which cannot possibly be accounted for on any such systematic basis. Some of these troops are under the control of the individual provinces, others have no provincial affiliations, but roam freely over the country with little other status than uniformed bandits. All observe a personal loyalty to the tuchun who leads them. Almost without exception their pay is weeks and even months behind, and this has been for years one of the insuperable obstacles against their disarmament. The main obstacle against their disarmament is not purely financial, however; a scheme was worked out at the Shanghai Peace Conference in 1919 between the North and South by which a certain number of troops were to have their arrears settled every month, and to be therewith disbanded. After six months of this system it was found that there were more troops than before. The reason was simple. The northern tuchuns did not want their forces cut down, and had been busily enlisting regiments with their right hands while their discharged battalions with their left.

What all this costs China nobody knows. The military expenditures for 1919-20 are admitted to be \$208,000,000 (Mex), or twice the entire annual debt service at 5 per cent on China's \$2,000,000,000 foreign debt. But this is only a shadowy fraction of the total. It does not include the vast sums appropriated by the tuchuns from provinces and other funds for their own purposes; it does not include the damage to property through looting, altogether apart from warfare; and it is probably an understatement itself of the known total. China has the largest army, with the possible exception of Russia, in the world today; and for this army, of little training value as a defensive force, she pays the world's highest proportion (with the same exception) of her liquid resources.

Object Grows to Entertainment Tax in Great Britain
LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There is a growing feeling that the entertainment tax in Great Britain is objectionable. It was only the extremity of the war-time financial position of the country which made its introduction possible and now a strong movement is showing itself for its abolition. Leading people of the dramatic and variety entertainment world are pointing out its disadvantages. The effect of the tax upon the salaries of the artists and all connected with the work of the theater has been pointed out by Lady de France, once a well-known figure on the stage. She emphasizes the incidence of the tax upon the standard of life of theatrical workers, who must inevitably be first to feel the effect of the withdrawal of large sums of money from the industry. In the same pleasure which she is also diminished, and the effect will be to lower the standard of the performances at the places of entertainment. Speaking of the musicians, the stage hands and the theater and music hall attendants generally, she says: "You could not wander around the country for years, as I did, without getting to know the faces of many men and women for whom one entertained a very deep esteem. In their own lines of work they were picked men and women. One met them after long periods of time with the same pleasure which one feels in greeting old friends from whom one has been separated. It is hard to feel that under the stress of the tax many of these are losing their posts or are obliged to accept reduced wages."

OBJECT GROWS TO ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN

Object Grows to Entertainment Tax in Great Britain
LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There is a growing feeling that the entertainment tax in Great Britain is objectionable. It was only the extremity of the war-time financial position of the country which made its introduction possible and now a strong movement is showing itself for its abolition. Leading people of the dramatic and variety entertainment world are pointing out its disadvantages. The effect of the tax upon the salaries of the artists and all connected with the work of the theater has been pointed out by Lady de France, once a well-known figure on the stage. She emphasizes the incidence of the tax upon the standard of life of theatrical workers, who must inevitably be first to feel the effect of the withdrawal of large sums of money from the industry. In the same pleasure which she is also diminished, and the effect will be to lower the standard of the performances at the places of entertainment. Speaking of the musicians, the stage hands and the theater and music hall attendants generally, she says: "You could not wander around the country for years, as I did, without getting to know the faces of many men and women for whom one entertained a very deep esteem. In their own lines of work they were picked men and women. One met them after long periods of time with the same pleasure which one feels in greeting old friends from whom one has been separated. It is hard to feel that under the stress of the tax many of these are losing their posts or are obliged to accept reduced wages."

Object Grows to Entertainment Tax in Great Britain
LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There is a growing feeling that the entertainment tax in Great Britain is objectionable. It was only the extremity of the war-time financial position of the country which made its introduction possible and now a strong movement is showing itself for its abolition. Leading people of the dramatic and variety entertainment world are pointing out its disadvantages. The effect of the tax upon the salaries of the artists and all connected with the work of the theater has been pointed out by Lady de France, once a well-known figure on the stage. She emphasizes the incidence of the tax upon the standard of life of theatrical workers, who must inevitably be first to feel the effect of the withdrawal of large sums of money from the industry. In the same pleasure which she is also diminished, and the effect will be to lower the standard of the performances at the places of entertainment. Speaking of the musicians, the stage hands and the theater and music hall attendants generally, she says: "You could not wander around the country for years, as I did, without getting to know the faces of many men and women for whom one entertained a very deep esteem. In their own lines of work they were picked men and women. One met them after long periods of time with the same pleasure which one feels in greeting old friends from whom one has been separated. It is hard to feel that under the stress of the tax many of these are losing their posts or are obliged to accept reduced wages."

Object Grows to Entertainment Tax in Great Britain
LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There is a growing feeling that the entertainment tax in Great Britain is objectionable. It was only the extremity of the war-time financial position of the country which made its introduction possible and now a strong movement is showing itself for its abolition. Leading people of the dramatic and variety entertainment world are pointing out its disadvantages. The effect of the tax upon the salaries of the artists and all connected with the work of the theater has been pointed out by Lady de France, once a well-known figure on the stage. She emphasizes the incidence of the tax upon the standard of life of theatrical workers, who must inevitably be first to feel the effect of the withdrawal of large sums of money from the industry. In the same pleasure which she is also diminished, and the effect will be to lower the standard of the performances at the places of entertainment. Speaking of the musicians, the stage hands and the theater and music hall attendants generally, she says: "You could not wander around the country for years, as I did, without getting to know the faces of many men and women for whom one entertained a very deep esteem. In their own lines of work they were picked men and women. One met them after long periods of time with the same pleasure which one feels in greeting old friends from whom one has been separated. It is hard to feel that under the stress of the tax many of these are losing their posts or are obliged to accept reduced wages."

SOVIET REPUBLIC ISSUES STATEMENT AS TO CITIZENSHIP

SOVIET REPUBLIC ISSUES STATEMENT AS TO CITIZENSHIP
LONDON, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has issued the following statement through its official agents in London, the decree having been published by the Russian Government in Moscow on Dec. 15, 1921:

(1) Persons of the following categories, living abroad after the publication of the present decree, lose the rights of Russian citizenship: (a) Persons living abroad five years without a break who have not applied to Soviet legations for passports or corresponding documents by June 1, 1922. (This date does not apply to countries where there is no legation of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. In such countries the appropriate date will be appointed after the constitution of such legations.) (b) Persons who left Russia after Nov. 7, 1917, without the permission of the Soviet Government. (c) Persons who voluntarily served in armies which fought against the Soviet Government or who participated in any form whatever in counter-revolutionary organizations. (d) Persons with the right of declaring for Russian citizenship who have not made such a declaration by the appointed date.

(e) Persons not dealt with in paragraph (a) of this article, who live abroad and have not registered with a Legation of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic by the date appointed in that paragraph. (2) Persons enumerated in paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 1 may, prior to June 1, 1922, address statutory declarations, requesting the restoration of their rights to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee through the nearest legation. "Persons desirous of obtaining passports under the provisions of the above decree should apply for the necessary application forms at the offices of the official agents of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic in London at 128 New Bond Street, W. I., between the hours of 10.30 a. m. and 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. and 4 p. m., supplying documents to substantiate their declaration of Russian citizenship and photographs. A fee of 13s. is charged for a passport."

INDIANAPOLIS
MISS EDNA FAYNE, formerly with the Lavender Shop, announces the establishment of her own business in Suite 418-19, Merchants Bank Building, New York City. Phone 894. Blouses, exclusive designs. Telephone Main 6498.

INDIANAPOLIS
"EXIDE" BATTERIES
To Be Had at
"MIDBURN" Electric Store
The Ideal Electric Store
INDIANAPOLIS BATTERY SERVICE CO.
IF IN NEED OF
FANCOY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
212-214 Midway Stand, 325 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
GREEN'S FLOWER SHOP
Service and Quality
5 EAST OHIO ST.

Classified Advertisements
ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
ASHMONT-DORCHESTER—Large, pleasant room in private house with heat, steam and electric. Tel. Dorchester 8222-J.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED room, large and sunny, private home, vicinity Madison Ave. 55th St. Phone Plaza 8124, New York City.
ROOM for rent, private family, modern apartment, 1445 Beaufort Ave. Telephone Lake View 5068, Chicago.

TO LET—Furnished room; large double, furnished, sunny; women only; 197 W. 118th, corner Broadway, New York City. Phone 894. Apartment Cathedral 7089; 7 West apartment.

Music with Meals
Circle Place
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE
MODERN HOME, 6 rooms, bath, improvements, large plot, fruit, high location (near commuting station), \$2500 cash \$1000, balance rent. Box 90, Spring Valley, N. Y.
FOR RENT—Wanted to rent, with option of buying, 5 or 6 room building within 15 miles of Boston, 1015 Tremont Bldg. Haymarket 4388.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
PARTNER WANTED—Experienced dentist wants lady to join him as active partner in profession. Office, approximately \$4000 investment necessary, but approximately \$4000 investment required; closest investigation invited. Address R. B. Carr, The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—6 rms., elev. apt. furn. for five months. Box 839, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.
FOR RENT—May 1 to October 2, 3 room furnished house, choice location, convenient to train, Montclair, New Jersey; \$150. W. B. C. JACOBI, 412 E. Watchung Ave., Montclair, Tel. 112-M.

2 BEDROOMS—For rent, 10-room stucco house, furnished or unfurnished, modern improvements, garage. Haymarket 4388.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE 208, Apt. 8-B—Six rooms, three or four bedrooms, central heat, gas, reasonable rent; would share. New York City.
BROOKLINE—Six-room furnished apartment to rent, April 1 to Sept. 1, longer if desired. Tel. Brookline 3021-W.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET
1200 SO. 77th choice space in fine new office building in city with wide view, ceilings, splendid service and high class throughout; available now. J. C. O'SHEA, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago 25.

HELP WANTED—MEN
"PRINTER WANTED—Man for assistant foreman in press room; should know a little about composition and stock; steady work and permanent position for right man. In applying state age and experience. Printing Division, Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL engineer, 20 years' experience in responsible engineering and executive positions in manufacturing plants employing electric furnace processes; a broad acquaintance with design, construction and operation of such plants; willing to accept position of assistant manager or similar position. Address: Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced hotel and club, wishes position for summer; excellent references. Box E-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.
LADY desires position as attendant; will assist in any household work. Address: Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED
WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 105 West 178th St., New York City.

FOR SALE
CONTENTS five-room apartment, including lease, to September 15, Telephone Riverside 5105 after 5 p. m. New York City.

COLORADO
DENVER
WILL E. COMER
Realtor
Denver, Colorado, 511 17th St., Main 4218
General Real Estate and Investment Broker.
Property cared for and appraised made.

SHOE REPAIRING
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. A. ROY, Proprietor
"REARDED TIP"
Many colors, nearly all lengths
Work called for and delivered without extra charge.
Phone Main 570 1325 CHAMPA STREET

HOFF-SCHROEDER
A Large DENVER Cafeteria
One of the Most Popular in the West.
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

GOODHEART'S
BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
889 South Broadway Phone South 108

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.
GIANT CLEANERS & DYERS
709 E. Colfax, Astor Hotel Bldg. 893 & 894
Our Cleaning is Unsurpassed

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000, 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

INDIANAPOLIS
MISS EDNA FAYNE, formerly with the Lavender Shop, announces the establishment of her own business in Suite 418-19, Merchants Bank Building, New York City. Phone 894. Blouses, exclusive designs. Telephone Main 6498.

INDIANAPOLIS
"EXIDE" BATTERIES
To Be Had at
"MIDBURN" Electric Store
The Ideal Electric Store
INDIANAPOLIS BATTERY SERVICE CO.
IF IN NEED OF
FANCOY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
212-214 Midway Stand, 325 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
GREEN'S FLOWER SHOP
Service and Quality
5 EAST OHIO ST.

Classified Advertisements
ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
ASHMONT-DORCHESTER—Large, pleasant room in private house with heat, steam and electric. Tel. Dorchester 8222-J.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED room, large and sunny, private home, vicinity Madison Ave. 55th St. Phone Plaza 8124, New York City.
ROOM for rent, private family, modern apartment, 1445 Beaufort Ave. Telephone Lake View 5068, Chicago.

TO LET—Furnished room; large double, furnished, sunny; women only; 197 W. 118th, corner Broadway, New York City. Phone 894. Apartment Cathedral 7089; 7 West apartment.

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—Continued
Say It With
Wiegand's Flowers
Our 63rd Year

IOWA
DAVENPORT
The four essentials of the Grocery
Business—Quality—Service—
Cleanliness—Price—You
will find them all at

CARL A. KAISEN'S
HOME OF
Quality Groceries
806 HARRISON STREET
DES MOINES

JNO. E. HOOD
GREENWOOD GROCERY
Quality and Service Dr. 52
520 Walnut Des Moines, Ia.
Requiring, Requiring, Requiring
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS
Honesty our Motto

Goldman-Cobacker Co.
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK
CLOTHES
High Grade Hats and Furnishings
408-411 Walnut St.
G. L. ROSEBERRY
600 N. 3rd
Artistic Photographer

CEDAR RAPIDS
SHOES
JAS. A. SYNDER, 208 2d Avenue

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
HENRY & HOWE
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving.
Reduced rates on loads to New York, Philadelphia and intermediate points. Goods insured without charge. 24 Dundas St., Tel. Coplay 6511-W.

MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS
R. C. NIELSEN
Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices.
See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Waists, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.

THE IVET COMPANY
IVEN CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. No. 2055

A. G. Reinecke
MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
5% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

THE MINNESOTA Loan & Trust Company
405 MARQUETTE AVENUE
Affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank
NORMAN F. EMERSON
924 McKnight Bldg.

Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.
REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND
MID, THE TIME IS OUR SINCERE AIM
181 1st St. 3rd Bldg. Main 6200

SKELLET COMPANY
501 South 5th St.
"Our Business is Moving"
Household Goods & Pianos

FIREPROOF STORAGE
Expert Furniture Packers
Residence, Business and Trackage
Properties
WILLIAM J. CHUTE
738 McKnight Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PECK & FONTAINE
REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGES LOANS INSURANCE
Office, 6314 Upton Avenue, South
Hoelt and McMillan
Makers of Gowns and Blouses. We carry Corsets and Braces. 724 2d Ave. So. No. 584

ALFRED BAKERY
LAYER Cakes, Pastries, Cream Goods
208 7th Street S. AUG 3257

MICHIGAN
FLINT
Baldwin's
MEN'S WEAR
and LUGGAGE
GRAND RAPIDS

HANNAFORD'S CAFETERIA
Entrance 10 West Fulton St., or through
B. B. Hannaford, Prop. W. J. Hannaford, Mgr.
Watch this space for new location.

FINE CHINA
GLASS AND
SILVERWARE
FOSTER STEVENS & CO.

Friedman-Spring's
"Accommodating Store"
There is but one standard of quality in Friedman-Spring's merchandise—that is the highest. Straight on through from Place Goods to Accessories and Ready-to-Wear that standard prevails.

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHERRY, CHERRY AND CHERRY
Stand, 280 City Market

MICHIGAN

JACKSON
Jacobson's
Ladies' and Misses'
Outer Garments
JACKSON, MICHIGAN
BARBERS' SUPPLIES
High grade perfume at reasonable prices
HARLOW J. HOWARD,
170, West Cortland St.

Mrs. Alice Scott
Millinery
137 N. Jackson Street
ROGERS' LIGHTING SHOP
OTSEGO HOTEL BUILDING
J. W. MCKE
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 407 127 E. Cortland

KALAMAZOO
YOU GET a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with
HARRIS AND PRATT PHONE No. 9

GILMORE BROS.
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.
Test them with trial order.
A splendid Handkerchief special, 1-1/2 inch hand drawn hem; hand embroidered initial, with small delay design below. Unusual value at .50.
J. R. JONES SONS AND COMPANY
Kalamazoo, Michigan
THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
Fancy Chocolates, Ice Creams
100 N. BURDICK Phone 454

ROBERTSON
Furs
BURDICK AT SOUTH
DE BOLT'S CONFECTIONERY
Boxed and Canned Candies. Phone 628.

MONTANA
BILLINGS
BILLINGS DYEHOUSE
DRY CLEANING
117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

GREAT FALLS
THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLIS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

MISSOULA
J. D. ROWLAND, Jeweler
120 Higgins Avenue MISSOULA, MONT.

NEW YORK
NEW YORK CITY
BOULEVARD Hand Laundry, 150 West 68th Street, between Broadway

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peter, the Collie Pup

WHEN Lucy was told that Uncle Tom was sending her a collie pup, she said, "I will call him Peter."

"Perhaps he has a name already," said Nurse.

The next week Peter arrived. His coat was brown, with a few black patches on it, and he had a fine white waistcoat. Lucy named him Peter.

Her father helped her to train Peter to come when he was called, to carry a stick or a basket in his mouth, and to bring back a ball when it was thrown to him. Peter was an intelligent dog, and he soon learned to obey his little mistress. If she put on her hat and coat to go for a walk or to play in the garden, he would bark with delight.

He grew quickly, and when it was time to go to the seaside, he was quite a big dog. Lucy tried to persuade him to sit on the seat of the railway carriage and look out of the window, but he preferred to sleep on the floor. They had apartments in a road, a short distance from the sea.

Peter at the Seaside

"Come with me, Peter; I am going to paddle," said Lucy, the first morning they were there.

He gambled by her side as far as the water's edge, sniffed two or three times, and then drew back. So Lucy made him mount guard over her shoes and stockings, while she paddled to her heart's content.

Now, close to the house where they were staying, there was an allotment garden. On some nice green grass near it, a man had tethered two goats. Peter had never seen goats before, and he felt interested in them.

One morning, as Lucy and her mother were standing at the door watching a liner out at sea, they chanced to look toward the allotment, and they saw Peter actually pulling the goats across to the juicy cabbages! Before they could tell the owner, the goats had had quite a feast. Lucy never knew how Peter had managed to unfasten the cords that tied the goats to a stake, but she said it was because he wanted to give them a treat.

Peter in Mischief Again

At breakfast the next morning Lucy was telling her father of Peter's performance, when a maid came into the room, and said: "Oh, Miss Lucy, your dog has freed the goats again!"

They all looked out of the window. Sure enough, in Peter's mouth were the cords that their owner had tied to the goats' collars, and he was pulling the patient creatures—not to the cabbages this time, but toward the beach!

"I suppose he considers they are in need of help," laughed Lucy's father, as he hastened after the collie. He brought back the goats, tied them up securely, and tried to make Peter understand that he must not take the goats for a walk. After that, whenever they passed the allotment, Peter would give a friendly bark and the pretty goats would bleat in reply.

Filling the World's Sweet Tooth

O H, it's come! It's come! Hurrah for the sugar camp! They're going to tap the trees today!"

If you were a boy or a girl, living out in the country, that would be the way you would shout your joy, on some bright morning when you heard the men talking about making things ready for the maple sugar season. For you have been out in the woods before, when they were doing this kind of work, and you know the joy there is in it, not alone for the young people, but for the older ones as well.

"What can I do to help you get ready?" That will surely be your next question, for you will be so anxious to be on the way that you can scarcely wait for breakfast. The woods, away to the woods! That is the one thing which calls.

The Procession Starts

And soon everybody will start for the sugar bush. At the head of the procession will be the steady, faithful horses, drawing the great sleds with their load of pails for the sap, sawmills, augers, bit stocks, gathering tanks and all that must be had for carrying on of what seems to you to be the sweetest and the best work of all the year for farmers. You are on the top of one of the big tanks. It may be, close by the side of brother Tom who is piloting the way up to the woods.

"How much did you say it was that they made last year, Tom?" and you are a little proud of brother that he is able to answer your question so readily. Maybe he does not tell you that he was looking this up only last night.

"Thought you were going to catch me, didn't you, Girlie? One way you did, because nobody knows, for sure, just how much was made last year; but when the census men made their figures for 1920, they said that we made 7,526,640 pounds of sugar that year and 3,905,556 gallons of sirup."

"My! What a lot of it. Wonder how much it is like?"

And Brother Tom laughs, "Your share of it, I'm sure. You've got a pretty big sweet tooth; but then, all young people have." Which is as true as most things.

Arrival at the Sugar House

But, by this time, the big horses have brought you to the sugar house, where the sap is boiled. Here a good many of the tools that will be necessary in tapping the trees and making the sirup ready for the work that is to be done are taken off. Then, on through the wood paths, where the snow still lies quite deep in many places, you go; and you are happy that you can take some of the pails from the load and leave them at the great maple that towers so far above your head. At the tree which are



Perhaps They'll Fly Right Off the Page and Perch Upon Your Arm

The Birds and I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If I am just as quiet, As still as still can be, The birds approach me one by one And take me for a tree.

If you are just as quiet, They'll know you mean no harm; Perhaps they'll fly right off the page And perch upon your arm!

rest of the day the sap runs, stopping when night comes. If it is a really good sap season, on account of the cold which checks the flow; but, early in the morning, it begins again and, by the time the men are ready to gather what came yesterday, the drops are falling fast again.

Off for the Boiling Place

But here come the horses, this time with barrels or great galvanized reservoirs on the sleds, to receive the sap as it is brought from the trees and poured into them to be drawn to the boiling place. It may be Tom, or, perhaps, Sam, who tells you that this is lots better than they used to do; for there was a time when every bit of the sap was carried in by men and boys with the neck-yokes over their shoulders and two pails, one for each hand. It was hard work making maple sugar in those days, but the boys were just as happy then, and so were the girls.

When the tanks or barrels are full, away the horses go to the boiling place; and here the sap is emptied into large store tubs, from which it is led into the house and so into the fine evaporator under which a hot fire is roaring. How the sap does boil now! If it is Father who is watching the evaporator, he will ask you to come away to the farther end of the machine, where he turns a faucet and lets out a golden stream.

"Why, that's sirup, isn't it, Father?" Before Father tells you just how that happens, he will have a story of the days gone by, when sugar-making was not done as expertly as it is now. "We used to hang a big kettle on a pole between two trees then, with a smaller one, perhaps, at its side, in which to heat the sap to a boiling point before we dipped it over into the larger one. Big backlogs were rolled up on each side of these kettles, and under the kettles we built our fire. For shelter, when it snowed or rained, we had little huts made of hemlock boughs. It was lots of fun then, just as it is now." Then Father shows you how the sap in the new evaporators passes on through many a winding way, all the time bubbling and seething until at last it is a sirup, ready to be canned or to be made into sugar.

Then, as you go home at night, Tom, who may have peeped into his book again, so that he may be sure that he is right, tells you that, in that same year of 1920, 19,031,325 maple trees were tapped in the United States, all so that the world's sweet tooth may be filled. And you go to sleep, wondering just how many trees that really would be.

Out-of-Doors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What a beautiful place out-of-doors is. I see Two brown furry squirrels at play in a tree; A skylark is singing far up in the sky; Like a jewel comes darting a green dragon-fly; A lady bird, happy her red wings to fold, In a buttercup sleeps on a pillow of gold; With wild roses and woodbine the hedges are sweet, And clover's a-bloom in the grass at my feet. In the beautiful Out-of-Doors Land I delight To wander in springtime from morning till night.

The Numismatist Entertains Jack

WHEN Jack was told that it had been planned for him to spend the afternoon at the home of a numismatist, he openly rebelled. "I don't want to stay with a numismatist—no, whatever it is," he protested.

"Why, Jack, dear," his mother assured him, "the numismatist is just Mr. Munro, and you know he is one of the kindest of men."

"But what about this 'numismatist' stuff?" he queried.

"A numismatist is one who makes a study of coins, that is all. I am sure you will find him interesting. He knows all about coins and he just loves to talk about them," said his mother.

Jack brightened. "Well, then, I'm going to ask him what people did before they had coins. We have to answer that in school tomorrow."

True to his word, Jack lost no time in asking his question. They were hardly seated in the comfortable library, before Jack asked, "Say, Mr. Munro, what did people do before they had money? Didn't they always buy and sell?"

Before Buying and Selling Came In Mr. Munro looked up with an expression of pleased surprise. The task of keeping a small boy entertained, which he obligingly had accepted, though dubious as to what means he should pursue, bade fair to be not so difficult, after all, for here was a boy who urged him to talk of his pet hobby.

"Oh, ah, yes," he readily replied, as he realized that Jack was waiting for his answer, "Yes and no. People at first bartered or simply exchanged one commodity for another. In Greece, where it is said the coinage of the western world originated, their medium of exchange in the time of which Homer wrote seems to have been cattle. The chief riches of the nobles were their flocks and herds, and these they offered to the merchants in return for their wares. The armor of Diomedes cost only nine oxen, while that of Glaucus cost 100, and you will recall that, in the Bible, we find that Job also computed his wealth by his flocks and herds. . . . These were not merely a means of measuring a man's wealth and greatness, but a medium of exchange as well. All sorts of commodities have been used as money by the nations of the world, at one time or another in their development, such as shells, ivory, beads, etc., but we find that, as the needs of a nation grow and its commerce extends, it discovers that there must be some medium of exchange more steady and durable than the means employed, so metals early appeared to meet this need. They were not only less perishable than other articles, but they could, without any loss, be divided into any number of parts and these parts united again by fusion. Another advantage was that such a medium could be easily transported from place to place, at the same time occupying little bulk."

The numismatist paused to note Jack's look of interest and then went rapidly on.

How the Greeks Invented Coinage

"With the Greeks, this same process took place. As their commerce developed, metals were found to be a far more acceptable medium than oxen. An ox was well enough to reckon by, when a whole ox or any number of them were to be traded; but, when it came to halves and quarters, it was a different matter and, therefore, the need for something to replace this medium arose. This need was not felt so much by the shippers and merchants as it was by the little dealers and stall-keepers, as they were called, and the peddlers. The latter carried on the inland trade, to a great extent, by means of pack horses which climbed up the narrow paths leading from town to town. To these and to the petty dealers of the market place, a small medium of exchange became imperative, and it is to this necessity that historians and numismatists place the invention of the art of coinage."

"Some time, however, elapsed before coins were struck from metal. Between that period and the one where cattle or other commodities were used for trading, there was a time when metals were used in other forms. Rings of gold and silver were largely used by some nations. Possibly you have seen reproductions of Egyptian wall paintings, depicting the weighing of metal rings. These

had a fixed weight and could be used alike for currency and for personal adornment."

Jack laughed. "Imagine carrying your bank around with you. Did they wear them all on their hands?"

"Oh, no, usually the rings were strung as chains, which they wore around their necks."

"I think I wouldn't want to be very rich then," commented Jack, "not if I had to wear all my wealth."

Rings Give Place to Solid Pellets

"That is probably one of the reasons why this medium was discarded. The Greeks, however, did not use rings to any extent. Instead, they used solid pellets of the more precious metals, and bars of bronze or iron. It is probable that such pellets were in use in Greece as early as the eighth century B. C. Gold was not ordinarily used in Greece until the time of Philip of Macedonia, about 350 B. C., for their gold mines seem to have been in the hands of the Phoenicians, and what gold coins they had came from Persia. But they had silver and bronze, also a metal called electrum, which was a natural mixture of gold and silver. The earliest coins were made of this metal—electrum. Iron was also employed, to some extent. So long as bronze or iron was used as money, probably the weight of the metal was the only thing to be considered; but, when it came to the more precious metals, another factor entered."

"I know," interrupted Jack, "they couldn't be certain it was pure."

"Good!" exclaimed the numismatist, with a nod of pleasure. "In order to tell whether they were receiving pure silver or gold for their goods, it was necessary to have the finer metals assayed or tested, to see what inferior materials might be mixed with them; and this was a long and tedious proposition, which finally led to the establishment of mints where pieces of metal of determined weight and fineness were stamped by authority of the Kings. These coins then passed from hand to hand with perfect surety. Even in the mints the crudest process prevailed, and ancient coins were all made by hand, one at a time. Each coin is, therefore, a work of art and possesses a certain amount of individuality. The royal decrees generally prescribed, not that each coin should represent so much weight, but that so many coins should be made from such and such a quantity of metal. No record of just the manner in which Greek coins were made has come down to us, but I came across a description the other day of how coins are still being made in some of the native states in India, and undoubtedly the processes are similar."

The numismatist opened a book to a place showing some early electrum coins. "You can see from this," he explained, "how imperfect the coins were in shape."

Jack looked at this one closely. "What is stamped on it?"

The numismatist slipped the plate under a magnifying glass. "The forepart of a lion," he answered. "The type probably was engraved on the head of an ass and the rude incuse, or square, which you see sunk into the other side, was produced by the head of a punch, pounded into the metal. Later on, carefully engraved types were let into both the anvil and the punch; the obverse side bearing in symbolic form something typical of the city in which it was made, the reverse side only the square or incuse at first. The lion was a favorite symbol, as were the tunny fish, tortoise, and winged horse. Heads and figures, principally of the gods and goddesses which the Greeks worshipped, were also employed."

"No class of objects which have come down to us from ancient times are more numerous than coins. One reason for this is that, being made of metal, they have resisted the disintegrating processes and so have remained almost intact. Greece was not a single united country, as we know it today, but was composed of a number of different provinces, each having its own government, all uniting in times of common danger. So, also, each city of Greece had its own coinage and, though there were a few coins which had a more general circulation, as the silver coin of Athens, the money of Corinth, and the gold coins of Philip, each city had its own types and monetary standard. This, as you can imagine, gave rise to great confusion. When a Greek merchant disposed of his cargo at one port and received payment for his goods in money, he rarely sailed directly home with it, because money current at one seaport would not be accepted at another, unless probably by a great reduction. It might even have to be melted up and sold as bullion—that is, as bars of ingots. Usually a merchant felt obliged to purchase his next cargo in the port where he disposed of his previous one, in order to get the best return for his money."

"Coins," the numismatist continued, "have been a valuable aid to historians in fixing dates of events; identifying works of art, buildings, etc.; for, after Alexander the Great's time, the subjects on the coins changed from a religious or symbolic nature to historical. Reproductions of current works of art began to appear on them; prominent buildings and statues were copied, the heads of the reigning rulers, or state officials, were represented, and, in coins which, formerly, bore neither date nor weight had both stamped on them. These, together with the inscriptions, have provided a valuable fund of information for researchers into the past."

"How about our own coins?" asked Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Jack, but just then it was time for him to go.

"Come back another afternoon," answered the numismatist, shaking hands solemnly, "and I'll be glad to tell you about them."

Mazes, Ancient and Modern

ALMOST everyone has been in a maze, at one time or another, and those who have not should go at the first opportunity, for there is any amount of fun to be got out of them. Sometimes, at fairs, they are made out of an arrangement of mirrors and then, of course, there are the garden mazes. One of the best known is that at Hampton Court Palace, near London. It only occupies a quarter of an acre, but the paths are so winding and cleverly arranged that to go through them all only once means walking half a mile; and, as one never finds one's way at first, and is certain to go over the same paths several times, it easily happens that, before getting out into the open again, one has walked a mile or more.

Why Mazes Were Made at All

Besides being amusing, mazes or labyrinths are, interesting, because they are not only an extremely ancient institution, but, in the beginning, the idea underlying them was that of hiding. It was in order to hide something so effectively that no one not in the secret would ever be able to find it, that led to their being built. What it was that had to be so securely guarded, we do not know. Perhaps treasure, or prisoners, or it may have been just a clever scheme for providing a place of refuge in dangerous times, so that, if one's enemies suddenly appeared, there was one place which afforded a safe retreat, known only to one's trusted friends; just as, later, secret rooms were put into so many ancient houses.

The earliest mazes go back to times so ancient and shadowy that we can only conjecture what they were for. Of course, they were not made of trees, but of immensely solid walls which could not be broken down. The most ancient of all was built by one of the Pharaohs, about forty miles south of Cairo, and it had some thirty thousand rooms, connected by irregular passages, and openings. There were three others, also famous in ancient history. One at Crete, which is said to have been copied from this one, and of which it was said that the only method of finding the way in was by means of skeins of silk which gave the clue to the interior; one at Lemnos and one at Clusium, in Italy.

Mazes in Medieval Gardens

Most medieval gardens of importance used to have mazes, purely and simply for amusement. They were generally rather hidden in what was called a "wilderness," or else they were trees planted about them, so that the entrance looked quite innocent and inviting. That, indeed, was part of the scheme. An early writer on gardens says that "you should occupy your visitor with gathering berries, so that he wanders unconsciously until he finds that the deepest part of the maze is the entrance."

The same writer talks contemptuously of the Hampton Court Maze, which he says has only four steps, whereas he boasts that he could design one with 20.

There were mazes in most of the grounds attached to English royal residences, as, for instance, Greenwich, Westminster, Southwark, Woodstock and Wimbledon. William III had one in his garden at Loo, in Holland, where he lived before he became King of England; and, when Louis XIV built Versailles, he had a maze planted in the gardens, just where the Bosquet de la Reine stands now. The mazes at Hatfield House and Theobald's Park, near Hampton Court, are all several hundred years old, but a fine one was planted, 50 years ago, at Somerleyton, in Suffolk, and so, perhaps they are coming into fashion again.

Pitcher Plants

What would you think of a plant, that was so tough it could be put over hot coals, and left until the water inside the plant boiled? It sounds incredible, does it not? That is exactly what lots of New England children have done with the pitcher plant.

This queer plant is usually found in cranberry bogs, growing near water. On bright days the flower is rich red, like a stained glass window, while on dark days the markings are dull, purplish garnet.

Sarracenia is the real name of the pitcher plant, the "huntman's cup" and "foxglove" are two other titles by which it is occasionally called.

Always, water is found in the cup-like flower. And never is there any pleasant fragrance to the blossom. It is just a strange plant, unlike any other to be found in New England swamps or bogs.

The blossom is not pretty, though it is interesting. Some people think the most attractive stage through which the pitcher plant passes is when it first appears in the spring. Then the slim crimson stalks remind one a bit of peonies, pushing up through the damp earth.

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of something we often see out of doors, the letters spelling it being in their correct order. Try to find them.

1. I think Mary's hat is unusually becoming.

2. I went to Palermo on my second tour in Europe.

3. I am going to buy a new piano tomorrow.

4. After many delays, we at last arrived in Philadelphia.

5. I expect my mother will come tonight.

6. I have often wished to ask you why you do not study art.

7. Although the weather is now warm, I still expect skating at Christmas.

8. When in Omaha, I learned stenography.

9. In studying algebra, I never failed in recitation.

10. The welcome spring is now near at hand.

The key to these word puzzles will be published on the Children's Page for Thursday, March 30.

The Signs of Spring Are Everywhere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The spring has come. How green the grass!" calls every passing breeze.

"Oh, spring, oh spring, oh spring is here!" the birds sing in the trees. If I am still as still can be, they know I mean no harm;

They look to eat out of my hand and perch upon my arm.

The signs of spring are everywhere. The sparrows and the tops Are ready for the little boys to take them from the shops.

So I hunt up my skipping rope and whistle to dear Don.

And off we skip and scamper down the walk and cross the lawn.

Wild Azaleas

In the florists' shops are to be found plenty of "tame" azaleas, frequently decked with gauze or chiffon bows. But, even with their festive trimmings, they cannot compare in sheer loveliness with the "river-pinks," or wild azaleas, that are to be found in out-of-the-way nooks of the New England countryside.

These "river-pinks" are delightfully fragrant while their pastel-hued blossoms are fringed rather like honey-suckle. And, although an extensive search is often required to locate the haunts of these charming flowers, the seeker always feels the time well spent, so lovely are the pinks when once found.

The Owl Sits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The owl sits in the hollow tree, Where the clear, night wind is blowing; "Hoot! Hoot!" says he, Says he,

Oh, Mr. Owl, do please tell us, And Mr. Owl, just please tell us, Where the rushing clouds are going, Going!

What the Purple Box Heard

There were five strands of beads in the purple box. The box was Virginia's and she kept it most carefully in the top drawer of her bureau.

"What fun," laughed a strand of chubby brown beads. "All of us are at home today. Now we can visit. I thought maybe Virginia would wear me to school but she did not. Suppose we tell each other of our early homes."

All were quiet for a second, then a musical voice said, "You begin." The chubby brown strand laughed again until the purple box shook. "I was born in the woods and grew upon a tree." There was quiet for a second, then the musical voice said: "You were? How strange!"

A string of pinky-white beads was talking. The brown beads answered: "Yes, it was a dream from seeds of the papaya tree. Seeds turned into beads, and he laughed again.

"And I," the musical voice went on, "lived in the sea thousands of miles from here."

THE HOME FORUM

Rowe as a Shakespeare Editor

ONCE the plays of Shakespeare were presented to the public in their pristine purity, a reaction was bound to set in against the dramatists of the Restoration and Georgian eras.

Rowe, quite unconsciously, was one of the most effective instruments in bringing about this welcome transformation. By publishing the first critical edition of Shakespeare's plays he gave an impetus to the study of the writings of the prince of dramatists which, in the long run, operated most powerfully and sanely on the fortunes of the drama in this country.

Rowe's predecessors in the Laureateship produced versions of the principal Shakespearean plays, but the text was so corrupt, and so overlaid with the creations of their own poetic fancy, that they did little more than remind a degenerate age that Shakespeare once lived.

Rowe's efforts toward the popularization of Shakespeare proceeded on constructive lines. It is true that he failed to provide what was essential before all else—a sound text. His six-volume edition of the plays was, unfortunately, based on the Fourth Folio of 1685 with its half dozen spurious pieces, which he merely transferred from the beginning to the end. Neither the First Folio of 1623 nor any of the pre-existent quartos, with the exception of *Romeo and Juliet*, were consulted by him. Consequently his text was seriously vitiated. But he corrected a number of errors which brought his edition into line with the First Folio. He also smoothed the path of the student by modernizing the spelling of Shakespeare's text, and by correcting the grammar and punctuation; while he added enormously to the intelligent performance of the plays by prefixing a list of dramatic persons to each drama, by dividing and numbering the acts and scenes on commonsense rules, and by making the entrances and exits of the characters.

Rowe was a wit and a man of fashion, but behind the polished and suave man of the world, there were solid qualities. He had a genuine love of learning. He knew the ancient classics intimately, and threaded his way lightly, not only through the literature of his own country, but through that of France, Italy and Spain. His talk, while not brilliant, was usually varied, sprightly and witty. Assuredly the man who could attract nature so, dissimiles as those of Pope, Addison and Swift, was not fashioned in the common mould. Rowe was no servile courtier, nor did he sell his poetical talents to the highest bidder. His connection with the stage, too, was on the whole creditable. His strongest claim to remembrance and gratitude consists in his having been a pioneer in Shakespearean study. W. F. Gray, in "The Poets Laureate: Nicholas Rowe."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at Boston, Mass.: Five cents a copy, \$4.50 a year, \$13.50 for three years, \$32.25 for five years, \$50.00 for ten years. Single copies 5 cents (in advance). Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be sent to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches, news items and other material published in this paper are reserved by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase this Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 911-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Boston: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Western: Suite 1435 McCormick Building, 302 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIA: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICA: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City: 21 East 40th St., Chicago: 1435 McCormick Bldg., Kansas City: 302A Commerce Bldg., San Francisco: 235 Geary St., Los Angeles: 419 Van Ness Bldg., Seattle: 617 Jackson Green Bldg., London: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Day Herald and Christian Science, The Herald of Christian Science, The Christian Science Quarterly.



"The Cedars," by Peter Marcus

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

Where "Peter Stirling" Was Written

First among impressions, as one used to be ushered through the long hallway on Clark Street, Brooklyn Heights, and paused at the top of the flight of steps that form the threshold to the library, was one of amplitude. The house itself is curious enough, with its broad drawing-rooms on the second floor, its plain, unassuming front, and its general air of a dwelling that has come down from half a century ago. The library was by far the crowning feature. No picture of Paul Leicester Ford, historian and novelist, at home, would be complete without a word as to that workshop, where "Peter Stirling" was forged and some of the best historical work of the past twenty years was done.

It was a great, almost square apartment that you peered down into from the top of these steps at the end of the hall, a room fifty by sixty feet, reared aloft by building over the entire yard. A huge, square skylight in its center pours in a flood of sunlight, and side-windows add to the illumination. Along the four walls, in a line practically unbroken, stretched lengths of high bookcases, their bases honey-combed with shallow, broad, and deep pasteboard boxes containing rare autographs, pamphlets, and memoranda. In this room, and in "stacks" in an apartment of equal size below, was housed perhaps the largest and oldest private library of Americana in what is now greater New York. Here, and elsewhere about the house, were at least 100,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Book-cases, tables and four great desks and writing-tables were piled of ancient books, proofs, memoranda, pamphlets, and manuscripts. This historian with his wealth of space, his authorities and references, believed in heaping up material and keeping it in view, reserving each desk and table for its own piece of work. So this library, in comparison with others, was indeed a "dukedom." One never knew in which corner of it, at which desk, he might find his master—Francis Whiting Halsey, in "American Authors and Their Homes."

The Cherry Cloister

There is a cherry orchard in Buckinghamshire, and to me it seems as typical as Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind," or Romsay Abbey, or Winchester Cathedral. Like these three living things, it is alive with something more than a physical life. It is as if, over an air of being conscious, of being aware, of being serenely poised in its regard. Just as one learns to know the look of a friend, so one learns to know the look of this cloister of trees hard by the old farmhouse with its towering stacks of hay. It is a true cloister with an ordered solitude in its measured compass and with a formal quiet in its clear spaces of air and grass. The cherry cloister does not shut out any pulse or breath of life. It achieves its joy by inclusion, not by exclusion, by drawing, not by withdrawal. It lets all the winds blow through its blooms. It lets all the stars shine through its branches. It opens its ear to the sun-shine, and the moonshine. It is a choir of singing birds. When their lamps are put out the green leaves amid which they glow are left singing through the sleepy summer days, singing white the cherries round and ripe for the birds and the children and the farmer's basket. Then come the misty autumnal hours that slowly stain their gay green with sad gold and brown and palest yellow.

The song of the falling petals that made spring so sweet is answered across the months by the song of the falling leaves. The magic of the cherry cloister is now at its culmination. Every leaf is trembling with ecstasy as it goes joyously back to the bosom of the welcoming earth. The floor of the little cloister is paved with whispering leaves that beckon to the whispering leaves in the sky above them. It is almost a profanation to set foot on these mysterious multitudes that make the ground holy. Better is it to lean on the fence and gaze at the magic carpet of tiny leaves that are merrily hastening back to the hidden dreamland out of which they sprang. Surely to loom in Persia ever wove a carpet so fantastic for mortal feet to press. It is a carpet of all the pale colors that haunt the clouds at sunset, a carpet that seems to reflect the fading tints and tones of the flickering leaves above as moonlit waters reflect the silvery shimmer of the moon.—James Douglas.

Hans Andersen as a Child

Our little room, which was almost filled with the shoemaker's bench, the bed, and my crib, was the abode of my childhood; the walls, however, were covered with pictures and over the work-bench was a cupboard containing books and songs; the little kitchen was full of shining plates and metal pans, and by means of a ladder it was possible to get on the roof, where, in the gutters between it and the neighbor's house, there stood a great chest filled with soil, my mother's sole garden, and where she grew her vegetables. In my story of the "Snow Queen" that garden still blooms.

I was the only child, and was extremely spoiled, but I continually heard from my mother how much happier I was than she had been, and that I was brought up like a nobleman's child. I have drawn her character in two different aspects,—in old "Dominica," in the "Improvisatore," and in the mother of Christian, in "Only a Fiddler."

My father gratified me in all my wishes. I possessed his whole heart; he lived for me. On Sundays he made me perspective glasses, theaters, and pictures which could be changed; he read to me from Holberg's plays and the "Arabian Tales." It was only in such moments as these that I can remember to have seen him really cheerful, for he never felt himself happy in his life as a handicraftsman.

He very seldom associated with his equals. He went out into the woods on Sundays, when he took me with him; he did not talk much when he was out, but would sit silently, sunk in deep thought, whilst I ran about and strung strawberries on a bent, or bound garlands. Only twice in the year, and that in the month of May, when the woods were arrayed in their earliest green, did mother go with us, and then she wore a cotton gown, which, as long as I can remember, was her holiday gown. She always took home with her from the wood a great many fresh beech boughs, which were then planted behind the polished stove. Later in the year sprigs of St. John's wort were stuck into the chimneys of the hearth. Green branches and pictures ornamented our little room, which my mother always kept neat and clean; she took great pride in always having the bed linen and the curtains very white.—Hans Andersen, in "The Story of My Life."

Style in painting is the same as in writing,—a power over materials, whether words or colors, by which conceptions are conveyed.

—Sir Joshua Reynolds

IN these days gallery visitors are too often between the devil of having to condone the offenses of pseudo-modernists who would make a virtue of their vices and the deep sea of having to put up with conservative academicians who are reasonable but tremendously dull.

One finds refreshing relief therefore in the exhibition of Peter Marcus at the City Club in New York, for here is a landscapist who has progressed along accepted lines and yet found thereby a vehicle for real expression. One quality of his work is pre-eminent, a freedom in the handling of the brush which in turn gives to his subjects an unusual sense of life and motion. It is probably this very facility which leads him to delight especially in wind-blown trees and breeze-swept hills.

You find these in his largest and probably his best picture of the exhibit, "The Cedars." One stands on the top of a high hill where scattered young cedars bend in melancholy dignity before the steady rush of air brushing the grasses which hold their shadow—the long shadows of late afternoon and the withered grasses of late summer. But overhead the bright sunlight glorifies a sky of emerald blending into sapphire and catches racing ranks of white cloud strata and the gleaming note of a single bird wheeling in mid-air. The feeling of motion in clouds, trees and grass is remarkable, yet it is simply done and without dramatic intent.

There is another picture nearby where, in green summer meadows, great elms and maples toss their branches in a light gale till the sky is patterned with a decorative plumage of dancing foliage. Then, perhaps, to prove that the city dweller with an eye to beauty need not wander in country lanes, the artist turns to the house-tops of New York, the meadows exchanged for a stepped landscape of blues and violets and the swaying trees to plumes of swirling smoke.

There are a number of similar subjects as happy in expression, and finally one will linger over a painting of a freight yard on a drizzling gray day—wet empty pavements, some cars of the familiar red, dimmed by mist and rain, and in the distance a few hurrying figures sharply focused, black against gray, a canvas which proves Mr. Marcus to be an excellent colorist.

Down an Alpine Stream

We said, I thought we said, Martin and I, down a green Alpine stream. Under overhanging pines; the morning sun on the wet umbrage of their glossy tops. On the red pinings of their forest floor, Drew a warm scent abroad; behind the pines.

The mountain skirts, with all their sylvan change Of bright-leaved chestnuts, and moss'd And the frail scarlet-berried ash, began.

Swiss chalets glitter'd on the dewy slopes, And from some swarded shelf high up, there came

Notes of wild pastoral music; over all Ranged, diamond-bright, the eternal wall of snow.

Upon the mossy rocks at the stream's edge, Back'd by the pines, a plank-built cottage stood.

Bright in the sun, the climbing gourd-plants' leaves, Muffled its walls, and on the stone-strewn roof

Lay the warm golden gourds; golden, within, Under the eaves, peer'd rows of Indian corn.

We shot beneath the cottage with the stream.

—Matthew Arnold.

Treasure in the Greek

The purpose of these little essays, I have been told (though I had half forgotten it), is to help though ever so little to defend and justify the study of the language and the vast literature of Greece. It is a task for which I am unfitted and unprepared.

When Oliver Goldsmith proposed to teach Greek at Leyden, where he "had been told it was a desideratum," the Principal of that celebrated University met him (as we all know) with weighty objections. "I never learned Greek," said the Principal, "and don't find that I have ever missed it. I have had a Doctor's cap and gown without Greek. I have ten thousand florins a year without Greek; and, in short," continued he, "as I don't know Greek, I do not believe there is any good in it."—I have heard or read the story again and again, for it is not written in the *Vicar of Wakefield*. But I never heard that any man, not Goldsmith himself, attempted to confute the argument. I agree for the most part with the Principal, and can see clearly that all the Greek in all the world would have meant nothing, and done nothing for him. But there is and will be many another who finds in Greek wisdom and sweet Hellenic speech something which he needs must have, and lacking which he would be poor, indeed.

In this workaday world we may still easily possess ourselves, as Gibbon says the subjects of the Byzantine Throne, even in their lowest servitude and depression, were still possessed, "of a golden key that could unlock the treasures of antiquity."

Our very lives seem prolonged by the recollection of antiquity; for, as Cicero says, not to know what has been transacted in former times is to continue always a child. I borrow the citation from Dr. Johnson, who reminds us also of a saying of Aristotle himself, that as students we ought first to examine and understand what has been written by the ancients, and then cast our eyes round upon the world.

But now I, who have dared to draw my tiny draft from Aristotle's great well, seem after all to be seeking an excuse, seeking it in example and precept. Precept, at least, I know to be of no avail. My father spent all the many days of his life in the study of Greek; you might suppose it was for wisdom's sake—but my father was a modest man. The fact is, he did it for a simple reason, still, a very curious reason, to be whispered rather than told; he did it for love.

Nigh forty years ago, I first stepped out on the east-windy streets of a certain lean and hungry town (lean, I mean, as regards scholarship) where it was to be my lot to spend thereafter many and many a year. And the very first thing I saw there was an inscription over a very humble doorway, "Hic mecum habitavit Dante, Cervantes, Moliere."

It was the home of a poor schoolmaster, who as a teacher of languages eked out the scanty profits of his school. I was not a little comforted by the announcement. So the poor scholar, looking on the ragged regiment of his few books, is helped, consoled, exalted by the reflection: Hic mecum habitavit Homer, Plato, Aristoteles. And were one in a moment of inadvertence to inquire of him why he occupied himself with Greek, he might perchance stammer (like Dominic Sampson) an almost inarticulate reply; but more probably he would be stricken speechless by the enormous outrage of the request, and the reason of his devotion would be hidden from the questioner forever.

"D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson in 'The Legacy of Greece.'"

There is no fit search after truth which does not, first of all, begin to live the truth which it knows.

—Bushnell

Alone With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW things, perhaps, awaken a greater sense of dread in the average mind than the fear of being left alone. That this apprehension arises from a misconception of being, and from a false dependence upon personality instead of upon divine Principle, is seen in the fact that if some imperative circumstance forces a man to stand alone, a courage sufficient to meet his need usually flows into his thought. When it is understood what standing alone ought to mean to everyone and what it need never mean to anyone, the fear of any human sense of aloneness begins to disappear.

In the phrase, "I have trodden the winepress alone; and of the people there was none with me," the prophet metaphorically described the inevitable aloneness which the coming Messiah must sustain. But when, centuries later, Jesus the Christ fulfilled this prophetic description, his great work showed mankind that, since spiritual man is always the reflection of God, he can never be apart from Him; and that being alone with God can, therefore, mean only the coming out of, or overcoming, the beliefs of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Jesus understood and fully demonstrated the truth which Jacob grasped in part, when he struggled alone in his Peniel by the Syrian brook Jabbok. Jesus taught that each individual must eventually realize the spiritual fact that God is the source of all true being and that, because of this, the real man can never be separated from God.

This realization of spiritual unity with God is entirely dependent upon individual thinking. It is true that scientific understanding enables one to destroy false material beliefs, not only for himself, but for others who desire this aid in any given case. A Christian Science treatment, in other words, helps the one who is giving the treatment while healing him who seeks it. But the process of knowing God and spiritual man must inevitably be an individual one; for, as Mrs. Eddy says in the "Message for 1901" (p. 20), "The Christian Scientist is alone with his own being and with the reality of things."

The healing effect of the endeavor to be alone with God in the way that Christ Jesus taught, is seen in the destruction of a mortal sense of aloneness; for to be alone with God is to abide in spiritual harmony. It is to be in unison with the source of all intelligence, of all that is good; of all true happiness. Jesus declared,

"I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me." It was this assurance of unity with God that made him superior to material conditions, that satisfied his every need, and that enabled him to speak of his joy which, he said, should remain in those who followed him that their "joy might be full."

The realization of spiritual unity with God is gained only in the proportion that false material beliefs are denied and subjugated to divine intelligence and law. It is because of this necessity of surrendering the idolatrous beliefs of the so-called human mind that mortals shrink from seeking the only source of permanent happiness. They create for themselves an illusion of mortal aloneness, and weep over their desolations and separations, still fully persistent in outlining the channels through which happiness must, or should have, come to them; and they thus obscure for themselves the fact that spiritual man constantly receives infinite, all-satisfying Love. Divine Love does not afflict. It is never without ways and means of manifesting itself to all who seek for it; and when the false, mortal sense of existence scourges the children of men, Love remains the same. On page 266 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy asks the question, "Would existence without personal friends be to you a blank?" and she continues: "Then the time will come when you will be solitary, left without sympathy; but this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love. When this hour of development comes, even if you cling to a sense of personal joys, spiritual Love will force you to accept what best promotes your growth."

Through the understanding of divine Principle, as revealed in Christian Science, each one may "prove his own work," to use Paul's phrase, "and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another." This individual growth of dependence upon God secures to each one the never-ceasing expression of spiritual good; and all his human affairs and relationships are improved through the healing influence of this spiritual power. Mrs. Eddy says, in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 118: "The guerdon of meritorious faith or trustworthiness rests on being willing to work alone with God and for Him,—willing to suffer patiently for error until all error is destroyed and His rod and His staff comfort you."

A Glimpse of Thomas Hardy

Eventually, lifting the latch of the tall iron gate I passed along a curving drive, moss-grown and worn, and singularly obscure. Reaching at last the darkened porch, I rang at the bell and waited. Presently, to my no small content, I found myself seated near a good logfire. I looked round me. A little white dog lay stretched on the hearth rug. Near the chimney-piece I noticed the portrait of Shelley, and on the top of the bookshelf a small bust of Sir Walter Scott. There were several interesting pictures on the walls, but what fascinated me more than any was a small water colour of Westminster Abbey, with Hardy's own initials and the date 1863 faintly engraved upon one of its corners. He came in at last, a little old man (dressed in tweeds after the manner of a country squire) with the same round skull and the same goblin eyebrows and the same eyes keen and alert.

I found him as full of interesting conversation as ever. He told me, for instance, that he considered it possible that John Keats on the occasion of his landing at Lulworth, at the time he composed his last sonnet, may have gone to visit relations at a village called Broadmayne, which lies between Dorchester and Wimborne, quite some distance inland. He himself, he said, remembered people of the same name who lived in this village and were stablesmen like Keats' own father, one of them, so he asserted, born about 1800, being remarkably like John Keats in appearance.

I spoke of some wooden stocks that I had come upon while visiting Cerne Abbas, and he assured me that he could remember well as a boy seeing a man in the pillory at Dorchester.

I had lately been watching the movements of a pair of herons on a wide marsh near Weymouth, called Lodmoor and this interested him. He said they were always known as cranes by the Dorset peasantry and remarked upon the shyness of their nature and the extreme difficulty of getting near to them ever, adding that curiously enough, he himself had observed them most closely from train windows.—Llewelyn Powys in "The Dial."

O to Hunt Books

When still in the season Of sunshine and leisure, While blithe yet we wander O'er meadow and Down, O say is it treason To think of the treasure Heaped up for us yonder In grey London town?

We hunt the sweet berry With purple-stained ardor; Each bramble one hooks in Its bent 'neath its load: It's free and it's merry In nature's rich lair— But O to hunt books in The Charing Cross Road! —E. V. Lucas.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford, India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1922

EDITORIALS

Factors in China's Equation

"THE Washington Conference gave China large concessions," says Jacob Gould Schurman, America's Minister to that so-called "Celestial Republic." "Now it is up to the Chinese to reap the benefit by restoring a stable, united, effective government." The colloquial "up to" is, in a way, noncommittal. It states one clear fact, to be sure, but adds no expression of the speaker's opinion as to whether or not the Occident may expect early progress or even ultimate success. That everyone hopes to hear of some proper agreement between Peking and Canton, and in a future not too long delayed, does not need the saying, but the man in the street is scarcely optimistic. Recent events have not been encouraging. The months have run into years since matters came to a virtual deadlock, which will some day be solved, one is ready to admit, but none cares to venture a definite forecast as to "time when."

It should, however, be possible to evaluate the situation, if broadly. There are four main factors in China's present-day equation. At the old capital is centered what may be called the Mandarin group, Tutchuns struggling among themselves as well as against the Canton Party, generals distrusting not only the "popular" idea, but each other; all seeking to maintain control, not for China's good, but for the personal power and individual gain which control brings. At Canton are the Young China leaders, a modern-taught scholar-class in the main, honestly republican in outlook, and with completest mistrust of the Pekinese lot—and sublime confidence in their own methods as also in their own ideals. In the third place are the Coolies, as discontented as ignorant, equally ready to support either the big-bodied reactionaries of the North, who work for a military oligarchy, with a figure-head president and a subservient cabinet, or the more excitable Southerners, who labor for a people's parliament in fact and not mere name. Lastly come the "Passivists," so to name them; peace-loving by inheritance through long centuries, and habituated to leaving all matters of government to those they regard as naturally (that is, by birth as well as by position) in charge already.

These Passivists constitute far more than what Robert Browning might have called "The Other Half of China," had he been writing "Ring and the Book" against this Oriental background. The Canton and Peking influences, taken together, are effective, after all, only in the eastern portions of the vast yellow land. The northwest and center and far west lie all untouched by plots and counterplots. And that greater part of great China, instead of wasting time by warring countryside, is making steady progress toward permanent prosperity.

No less an authority than M. Painlevé has come to tell us this. Knowing China so well and for so long, he has lately written: "The military disorders between the provinces and the rivalries of the Tutchuns are more superficial than deep-rooted. They paralyze only to a faint degree the working activities of the whole nation. Europe is wrong to reckon China as in a state of stagnation. The evolution both of ideas and industries, considering the Republic as one whole, is quickening in so striking a fashion that I anticipate the twentieth century will be China's hundred years, just as the outstanding feature of the nineteenth was the unprecedented development of America." He goes on to describe the "prodigious thirst" of the younger generation to learn and become familiar with Western ideals. He points to an already existing public opinion, growing steadily and "becoming more national without becoming anti-foreign." And he adds: "We have in China today a civilization rather than a nation. Tomorrow, while remaining a civilization, China will be a nation, extensively decentralized, I believe, yet one and indivisible, an element of mighty weight in the concert of world powers."

The French statesman-scholar is but one of several orientalists to voice the assurance that the Chinese puzzle is destined to have only a satisfactory answer. Military usurpation, whether provincial or federal, can never last, they say. The permanence of the republican form is safely to be taken for granted. The people, who are the most honest and frugal, most thrifty and hard working, the world around, may be trusted to see to it that an abiding truth lies in those splendid opening articles of the 1912 Constitution: "The Republic of China is composed of the Chinese people. The sovereignty of the Chinese Republic is vested in the people."

THE undeniable fact of nation-wide underconsumption, that has during the past two years so greatly diminished the sale of all kinds of merchandise and forced a marked reduction in the output of mills and factories, has created a natural anxiety on the part of manufacturers and merchants to do something that will aid in restoring normal trade conditions. In so far as the present depression in the United States is due to the great decline in the export trade, and the decreased buying power of the thirty millions of Americans living on farms, it would seem that the underlying causes are a part of the world-problem created by the late war, and that a remedy can only be found in the collective wisdom of the statesmen who have in charge the gigantic task of reestablishing shattered financial and business systems. That there can be no restoration of prosperity until the great international issues have been satisfactorily settled is manifest. Yet after everything that is humanly possible has been done to clear away the obstacles left as war's wreckage

Prosperity and Purchasing Power

in the channels of foreign trade, there remain certain domestic problems that must be faced and solved.

It is conceded that so far as the question of production is concerned the people of the United States are at this moment better equipped than those of most countries. Their agricultural industry can produce, if prices are high enough to give a fair return on the labor and capital employed, farm crops sufficient for all their needs and a large surplus for export. In practically every line of manufactured articles the capacity of existing mills and factories is far greater than the domestic demand for their products. The assertion is frequently made by economists, bankers, and others offering advice to Congress, that what the country most needs is additional capital for new industries that will give employment to the millions of idle workers. When asked to specify the particular industry in which productive power is less than the effective demand for its products, it is usually found that they have very vague ideas as to the nature of the proposed new industries, or how their output is to be sold in already glutted markets. Investing capital in new factories to create employment sounds plausible, but unless the general purchasing power is greatly increased the additional industries will only take away a part of the market supplied by existing agencies, and make the problem of overproduction still harder of solution.

Another popular suggestion for stimulating trade is that for better salesmanship, that will insure the purchase of larger quantities of goods by the merchants, and thus make the latter redouble their efforts to dispose of the goods to the ultimate consumer. While better selling methods will undoubtedly increase the sale of a particular kind of goods, or the product of a certain manufacturer, they cannot to any considerable extent increase the total quantity of goods sold. Where lessened sales are in part due to unwillingness of the consumer to buy, good salesmanship will in many cases augment purchases, but when the difficulty arises, as now, from a lack of ability to buy, forcing goods upon the merchants does not create any new purchasing power.

There is a sense in which it is true that consumption depends upon production, since the consumer cannot buy until he has produced something to exchange for what he needs. The fundamental fact that challenges the attention of the business world, however, is that the United States can produce far more goods than its people at present can buy. How to increase the purchasing power of the 100,000,000 domestic consumers, and the innumerable would-be buyers in other countries, is therefore the most important problem of the manufacturer and merchant, and one that must be solved before the United States, or any nation, can have general and permanent prosperity.

WHILE the conservative estimate is that all interruptions of industry, whether by strikes or lockouts, are economic blunders, indefensible by any process of sound reasoning, the fact remains that every such industrial calamity must be appraised and surveyed upon its own merits and quite largely upon the showing of those responsible for its inception. Except for some unexpected intervention it seems certain that the

Is the Coal Strike an Economic Blunder?

thracite and bituminous coal fields in the United States, called by officials of the United Mine Workers of America, will take place on April 1. The extent and the possible effects of the walkout may be estimated when it is realized that this is the first time that complete unanimity of action has been secured between the unionized workers in both fields, and that approximately 600,000 men probably will respond to the general strike order.

The demands of the miners can be simply and briefly stated as for the assurance of wage and working conditions equal to those which were accepted and agreed upon two years ago. These are interpreted to mean "sufficient days of employment and adequate rates to afford a modest living wage." If the interpreting clause truly defines the demand, surely few people in the United States will be inclined to insist that the workers are unreasonable. But it is claimed that the United Mine Workers "defy the country, which wants deflation." There can be no deflation which comprehends the payment of less than a modest living wage to workers employed under decent industrial conditions. Adherence to such an economic policy would be in violation of a common right sacred to every intelligent person in the length and breadth of the land. There can no longer be popular approval of the use of the strike as a weapon, but as truthfully may it be said that there is no sympathy with any economic system under which those who toil with their hands are called upon to live and work without provision for their comfort and betterment.

The pertinent query as to why it is not economically possible for the operators of the mines in which these striking workers are usually employed to make the required conditions possible has never been satisfactorily answered by those in a position to offer a convincing explanation. Lay opinion is that the coal-mining industry as it is represented by the mines in the unionized fields is badly out of joint. Producers insist that they cannot find a market for coal at the prices which they are obliged to charge. They complain of unfair competition, which is strong enough to interfere with the rates they are compelled to charge, but not sufficient to supply the normal domestic and industrial demands of the country as a whole. An important decision: were it possible to reach a decision upon the facts available, would be as to which of the two economic methods in vogue in the coal-mining industry, the open-shop method or the closed-shop method, is preferable, all things considered. The striking miners defend the unionized system and insist that any contract for future service must be made with full recognition of the union's demands. Operators in the unionized field, perhaps from necessity, defend the general application of closed-shop industrial conditions, and it has even been claimed that behind the present nation-wide strike is the determination of both operators

and union miners to extend, by some method or other, the rule of the closed shop to the present open-shop areas.

There has been much misinformation broadcast as to conditions in the open-shop fields. A true estimate of those conditions is hardly possible with the information at hand. But the fact remains that there are no strikes, or labor troubles in those sections, and there are many convincing indications that the workers in those mines do not desire to be dominated by the United Mine Workers of America. That is significant in itself. But even that will not settle the impending trouble. There is no apparent purpose on the part of either the workers or the operators to non-unionize the industry in the larger fields. But there is more than a remote possibility that such an outcome may be the result of the impending experiment. The people are not unalterably committed to the economic theories of the United Mine Workers or any of the organizations affiliated with them. The great thing to be achieved now is that readjustment and rehabilitation of industry which is so necessary to the Nation's well-being. There is little sympathy with any selfish undertaking, no matter in what form manifested, which tends to interfere with or delay the larger purpose of the American people.

SEVEN of the provinces of Canada prohibit the sale of liquor for beverage purposes. The exceptions are

Prohibition in Canadian Provinces

British Columbia and Quebec, where the liquor trade is carried on by government agencies.

This "government control," so-called, has been advocated in the other provinces as a measure of "moderate temperance reform"; but the experiences of British Columbia and Quebec rather tend to warn the people of the rest of the country to stick to the strict letter of the law under prohibition.

British Columbia voted for the retailing of liquor in government stores after the war-time prohibition act expired. But "government control" is proving to be a disappointment. The law is enforced no better, it is stated, than were the laws of the prohibition period or the old business of licensed trading before the war. Public confidence in the Provincial Government is on the wane, and there is reason to believe that discredit has come upon the Government largely through the business of trading in liquor.

The prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have emphatically declined to be led away by the delusion of "government control." The United Farmers' Government of Alberta is strongly prohibitionist. In Saskatchewan, when some advocates of liquor trading asked the Government, a few weeks ago, to hold another referendum on the question, the Provincial Premier replied firmly that Saskatchewan had gone through one experience of government sale: it would never be adopted again so long as he remained Premier. The Provincial Legislature of Manitoba recently voted down a motion for a referendum, although the Premier of that Province supported the motion. The Government divided: some Cabinet ministers voted against the Premier. A subsequent vote of censure on another question in the Manitoba Legislature forced the resignation of the Premier.

In Ontario and the maritime provinces, movements to rehabilitate the liquor trade similarly find themselves unable to make headway against the strong public opinion for prohibition. The difficulties of Quebec Province under "government control"—even though the Government is credited with making a genuine effort to enforce the law—give the neighboring provinces ample evidence that bootlegging, lawlessness and drunkenness prevail wherever the liquor traffic is allowed to operate, whether under license or government sale.

Prohibition is pronounced a success in Ontario after two years of enforcing the Ontario Temperance Act. At the annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, early this month, the Attorney-General of the Province called attention to "a well-directed propaganda to discredit the law and those in authority." He urged an active educational movement to counteract it. Temperance workers still must press onward and never cease fighting, said the Attorney-General, "for those two influences, appetite and greed, are always alert and seeking to undermine their efforts." Public opinion is behind the provincial authorities in the strict enforcing of the prohibition law.

WHAT appears to be an attempt on the part of certain members of Congress to stop all further activity in the way of forest purchases in the eastern and southern states of the Union under the Weeks Act should not be allowed to succeed. It will not if the champions of better forestry practice, both in and out of Congress, press their case at this juncture. Nothing short of a firmly united front can prevail, however, against the official and other forces that, more or less openly, are assailing all national forest activities. To check the extension of the eastern and southern forest purchase program at this time, when the country, as a whole, is demanding governmental action to insure the Nation against a timber famine in the not distant future, would be distinctly reactionary. No matter what plan for a federal forest policy may be adopted by Congress, this Weeks Act program for acquiring forest lands on important mountain watersheds will be an important feature in the broader scheme.

Unless those members of Congress who are supporters of this timber conservation campaign stand firm at this time, all further extensions in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians will cease. Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives has now furnished an advantageous rallying point by his unquestionably sound ruling that this is in no sense new legislation, and that motions providing funds for its continuation are wholly in order. Through some mysterious influence, the Budget Bureau recommended the ridiculously inadequate sum of \$50,000 for Weeks

Hope for the Eastern Forests

Act purposes. This was in the face of the positive recommendation of the Forest Reservation Commission, through the Secretary of War, who is its chairman, that not less than \$1,000,000 should be provided for the coming year. Now the Republican leader of the House, Mr. Mondell, challenges the legality of an appropriation of even \$50,000, his point of order being that this is not continuing legislation, and that it has therefore no rightful standing. Speaker Gillett's ruling to the contrary, which was not appealed, definitely settles the legislative status of this important public undertaking. It may now be regarded as a policy to which the Government is committed; one that must be carried through upon the accepted lines laid down when Congress originally approved it ten years ago. Throughout that period funds have been provided year by year, not even excepting the war years, with the result that fully one-third of the original program has been carried out, and with great credit to the purchasing commission and to its aids in the forest service.

Apparently it is now too late for the House to substitute a larger sum for that contained in the budget, but in view of Speaker Gillett's ruling, and owing to the further fact that the House Agricultural Committee indorses the commission's recommendation of \$1,000,000, it is not impossible that the conservation supporters in the Senate will be able to compass the amendment. That done, it is inconceivable that the House conferees would fail to accept the change. Their own Agricultural Committee's opinion, and the stand of their Speaker upon the subject, should be their all-sufficient warrant.

Editorial Notes

THE idea that several of the Balkan states could be calmly tied up into a bundle and called the Serbian super-state is demolished by Luigi Criscuolo, delegate of the Montenegrin Committee in the United States. He declares that sixty-three deputies in the Jugo-Slav Parliament belonging to the Croatian bloc passed resolutions in January urging an absolute separation from Serbia. And the Montenegrin Government, now established at Rome, intends to bring up before the Genoa conference the question of Montenegrin independence. As this has been guaranteed by the allied powers it is hard to see how they can go back on their word. Croatia and Montenegro are nationalities, and they will refuse to be grafted onto Serbia.

IT TAKES a shrewd person to get ahead of John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi, or, at least, so it would appear from his recent comments in the Senate on the "accusations" which, he said, had been made against himself and others, in the Democratic cloakroom, of "making an unprovoked attack on the Irish-American citizenship of the United States." Speaking of the Washington bureau of information of the Friends of Irish Freedom, he declared that this organization is attacking with its propaganda every person who is supporting the Conference treaties and is branding them as disloyalists. Later he said that this organization had charged "him (Senator Underwood) and me with something un-American." "What they meant was something un-Irish, and we might just as well be plain about it," he added. Senator Williams certainly does not mind calling a spade a spade.

COULD there be a more encouraging assurance of the restoration of Austria than the fact that that war-worn country has actually appropriated 50,000,000 kronen for an anti-alcoholic campaign? It is said that the recent publication of official statistics showing that more than 200,000,000,000 kronen were being spent yearly on drink in Austria aroused public sentiment and, through it, the Government. It is particularly interesting to see the note struck by Dr. Eisenschiml, a high official in the Ministry for Social Administration, in his outline of governmental proposals, for he said that by making the appropriation it would be possible to make a beginning in this "most necessary branch of social reform." Sometimes reformers get discouraged, but on all sides the indications point to the fact that right effort, properly directed, does accomplish good results.

NEWS that the Heachem estate, the ancient home of the Rolfe family, is up for sale, recalls the first American romance that we know anything about. It was presumably to this home that John Rolfe brought his Indian bride, Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan of Virginia, in 1614. Heachem is one of those places so closely intertwined with the small beginnings of American history that it might well be purchased by some American society and made into a museum that would undoubtedly prove of the deepest interest to Englishmen.

IT is only when one hears such an item of news as, for example, that France has put her signature to the four-power pact "chiefly from a moral viewpoint," that one realizes, even to a slight degree, how wonderfully the world has progressed during the last few decades. Maybe the world is still far from the millennium, but even at that, one step on the way, and in the right direction, is a whole lot better than going backward, or even than standing still.

CHINESE pirates, it appears, are intensely courteous in manner, although it is to be feared that their victims fail to appreciate this virtue. After the looting of the steamer Kwang Lee in the Chinese Sea recently, the Chinese pirate leader apologized for any inconvenience that might have been caused, and presented Captain Crawford with a watch and chain. As Captain Crawford's timepiece had already been lifted by one of the pirates, he didn't feel that he had gained much. There are times when courtesy is most irritating, and this must have been one of them.

THERE is a curious diversity between the opinions of Margot Asquith and E. Phillips Oppenheim regarding America. The former's remarks, made on the safe side of the Canadian line, are tolerably familiar. Mr. Oppenheim, who sailed recently from New York, declared that he found in the United States "a new dignity and breadth of outlook." Which one of the two visitors is nearer the public pulse may be inferred from their past careers.